INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 166 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Independent Austria: A German State!

Implications Of New 'Agreement'

What Will Be Hitler's Next Step?

Will He Direct His Attention To Danzig & Colonies?

LONDON, July 11.

Dr. Von Schuschnigg and Dr. Goebbels simultaneously broadcast from Vienna and Berlin respectively and read an identical communique on the Austro-German Agreement prefixed by the expression of the belief that the European tension will thereby be lessened.

The points from the communique are as follows:—

POINTS OF COMMUNIQUE

Firstly, Germany recognises the full sovereignty of Austria;

Secondly, each undertakes not to interfere directly or indirectly in the internal political developments of the other including the question of the Austrian National Socialism;

Thirdly, Austria will maintain a policy, particularly towards Germany, on the fundamental idea that Austria recognises herself as a German state.

ROME PROTOCOL NOT DISTURBED

Thus the Rome Protocol of 1934 and the Annexes of 1936 as well as the position of Austria, Italy and Hungary, as partners thereto, will not be disturbed.

Finally the communique foreshadows unspecified individual measures to implement the agreement.

PARIS DUMBFOUNDED

Paris political circles are dumbfounded by the Austro-German developments and official comment is withheld.

It is believed that Germany now will direct her attention to the other things, possibly Danzig and colonies.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

Repercussions On Locarno Conference

ROME, July 11

Solid satisfaction is widespread over the Austro-German Agreement. Italy has been closely connected with it but it did not expect such swift consummation in the negotiations. As the German recognition of Austrian independence has been the only difficulty between Italy and Germany the latest development will bring Italy and Germany close together.

The immediate consequences expected will be: firstly that Italy will decline the invitation to the forthcoming Locarno Conference unless Germany is admitted; secondly Italy will abandon the reconstruction of the Stresa Front.

It is officially denied that Sgr. Mussolini intends to resuscitate the Four-Power Pact between Italy, Britain, France and Germany and that despite the repeal of the sanctions Italy is still far from entering the general European co-operation.—Reuter

IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT

BERLIN, July 11.

In order to implement the Austro-German Agreement it is understood, in addition to the measures cabled earlier the Amnesty problem has been arranged to mutual satisfaction.

The press in each country will be admitted to the other and economic arrangements will be made chiefly based on barter.

ITALY WANTS GERMANY TO BE INVITED

ROME, July 12.

Italian reply to the Belgian Premier's invitation to Italy to participate in the meeting of the Locarno Powers at Brussels says, Italy is always ready to give concrete contribution to peace but is obliged to take note of certain mediterranean obligations which are an obstacle in her participation.

The reply adds the Italian Government moreover is of the opinion that it is necessary to invite Germany also to the preparatory phase of the Locarno meeting. The absence of one of the signatory states to the treaty of Locarno would complicate rather than clarify the existing situation.

Telegraphic assurances of the Austro-Italian friendship have been exchanged between Sgr. Mussolini and Dr. Schuschnigg. The latter in announcing his signature to the Austro-German Agreement described it as aiming and presenting a new and most efficacious contribution to the work of peace. Sgr. Mussolini replied that the Agreement must be greeted with satisfaction by all who have at heart the cause of peace as it marks a notable step towards European reconstruction.—Reuter.

PRO-GERMAN ON AUSTRIAN CABINET

VIENNA, July 11.

As a first administrative act following the Austro-German Agreement is appointed to the Cabinet without portfolio Herr Edmund Horstenau who is outspokenly a pro-German.

It is understood he will be German Government's confidential representative on the Austrian Cabinet.—Reuter.

CURBING NAZI PROPAGANDA

Austrian Govt. To Take Strong Measures

LONDON, July 12.

Notwithstanding the Austro-German Agreement, the Austrian Government will continue to take strong measures against Nazi propaganda, as it is determined to prevent any political party undermining the State, according to Austrian official circles in London.

A law for protection of the State will be introduced shortly, forbidding attempts to endanger the independence of Austria and propaganda in favour of "Anschluss" (union with Germany). Moreover, the Austrian Government does not intend to allow the country's internal development to be modified by Nazi ideology in regard to such matters as racial question.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

Consequent on the raising of Sanctions, the Treasury, on Wednesday, is establishing an Anglo-Italian clearing office, to deal with the commercial debt between the two countries. In the meantime a process of formally removing Sanctions continues.—Reuter.

Herr Hitler whose diplomatic Agreement with Austria is said to have dumb-founded Paris Political Circles.

HEAT PERSISTS IN NEW YORK

Deathroll Mounts Upto 700

NEW YORK, July 12. The deathroll in the heat-wave now is nearly 700. There was rain in New York City last evening but no break in heat.—Reuter.

Rome Press On Withdrawal Of Mediterranean Guarantees

ROME, July 12.

Following the withdrawal of the French Mediterranean guarantees to Britain last week, the Italian Press gives prominence to the reports that the Greek Government is also withdrawing guarantees.—Reuter

Bulgaria To Raise Sanctions

LONDON, July 12.

The Bulgarian Cabinet to-day approved of a decree raising the sanctions on July 15.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ON "ANSCHLUSS"

LONDON, July 12.

The Austro-German Agreement is splashed in Sunday papers.

While the "Sunday Times" describes it as an act of wise statesmanship and congratulates Herr Hitler, the "Sunday Dispatch" urges the British Government to sever all entanglements which may drag this country needlessly into antagonism with the new bloc.

THAT SECRET AGREEMENT

The "News Of The World": The Agreement doubtless was rendered possible by a secret Italo-German Agreement and its effect upon Europe will infallibly be far reaching. The situation has altered so radically that it is likely that the Locarno meeting will have to be postponed. As far as Britain is concerned there can be nothing but satisfaction that Germany has undertaken to respect Austria's rights.

"Reynold's News": The Austro-German alliance was inspired by Signor Mussolini as another step to his policy of forming a Fascist Common Front.

VIRTUAL RETREAT

The "Sunday Referee": Herr Hitler driven by Signor, Mussolini has agreed to sign what is virtually his retreat from Austria.—Reuter's Special.

Will University Stand On False Prestige?

Hold Supplementary Exam. Without Fee

Let University Clear Its Name Of Exploitation Charge

MOVE TO SEND MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR TO REVISE RESULTS

A memorial on behalf of the matriculation candidates who have failed in the last April examination, requesting the Governor of Bombay, who as Chancellor is the final authority in all matters pertaining to the Bombay University, to revise the low results of the examination, has been proposed by the "Matric Relief Committee," Bombay.

That the proposed memorial was being at present circularised to the parents and guardians of the students concerned to obtain their support, was announced, at a public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Sunday, to observe the "Bombay Presidency Matriculation Day" under the auspices of the Relief Committee.

BOMBAY MATRICULATION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, presided over the meeting.

Resolutions were passed condemning the present system of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, its method of appointing examiners, its system of Moderators and its standard of valuation, as positively harmful to the intellectual progress of the students.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, addressing the meeting said that when the "unfortunate" incident (the demonstration of students at the Senate Hall) occurred, he was out of Bombay, and he must confess that a prejudiced impression was created in his mind when he read some of the reports appearing in the Anglo-Indian papers outside Bombay. What prejudiced him most was the "unfortunate" incident at the University Senate Hall. But later he found that the reports were one-sided. It seemed to him that many of the sympathisers of the failed students, were similarly prejudiced on account of such reports and in the interests and welfare of the students he thought it necessary that the position should be made clear.

DON'T MIX UP ISSUES

He would ask such people as might have read the reports not to mix up the incident with the main issue involved. He did not consider it fair to the students that the issues should be so mixed up. They met there not to sit in judgment over what had happened. There were two opinions in the matter. Some people held that the students crossed their limit. Others felt that the University should have met a delegation on behalf of the students. There was nothing wrong to meet a delegation. It was recognised that representation through delegation was one way of coming to an agreement. Government members and Cabinet ministers received such delegations.

The University would not have suffered any loss of prestige, if the University authorities met a delegation on behalf of the students. He considered that the failed students had a good cause to agitate and protest, and he would therefore give them his support.

He was of the opinion that 'prima facie" there was a case for enquiry. Whenever there was a demand for enquiry, usually the Government or the Municipality or the University quoted statistics in support of its action. This time the statistics were in favour of the students.

But the University authorities did not wish to consider the question.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH AUTHORITIES.

This year's figures were admittedly low. It could not be said that the average level of intellect among the candidates had suddenly fallen down this year, on account of some "devilish act". It was clear that the fault did not lie with the entire mass of the students. Something was wrong with the University authorities or the methods of examination.

He agreed with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu that they should not ask for a low standard of education. They were of the opinion that the standard of education should be raised. The position of the students ought not to be misunderstood. They wanted that the standard should be kept high. But the standard must be one of the intellect, must be one that brought credit to both the student and the University. He went through the English question-paper. After reading the lengthy statement of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, he was convinced more than ever that the questions did not appear to test the intelligence of the student. The questions looked more like cross-word puzzles, and if one was lucky and found an answer, just as he got some money by way of prizes, he would get a few marks for these answers. On questions like these, any person whether he was of an average intellect or high intellect or even few marks fro these answers. On might not guess the answers.

ASTONISHING MUDDLE

In addition to this, the muddle of the circulars as pointed out by a member of the Municipal Corporation, was astounding. It was a serious allegation to make against the University that the University should have sent circular after circular resulting in the exploitation of the students. Such an allegation called for an enquiry and the University must clear its name or the truth of the allegation must be established

After fully studying the case, he considered that the cause of the students was just. If the University did not stand on a false sense of prestige, it should go into the question and give relief to the students which was really due to them.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that by this agitation, after all, the students gave an undue prominent to the University and its examination. Why should they consider the examination so precious in these days where the Matriculates were nowhere when hundreds of graduates and post-graduates were flocking for one vacancy?

WARNING TO UNIVERSITY

In conclusion he hoped that the University kept its sense of prestige in its pocket, and provided relief to students in this regard. It was essential that harmonious relations should exist between the students and the University. The University stood for the welfare of the students

(continued on page 14)

U. S. Treasury Hits Back

Decides To Levy Additional Duties On German Exports

WASHINGTON, July 12.

In order to combat the effect of the German Government export subsidies the United States Treasury announced that additional duties ranging from twenty-two-and-half to fifty-six per cent. be imposed on certain German exports from midnight. Increased duties have been introduced by President Roosevelt on the ground that Germany discriminated against American goods with the result of loss of a million sterling per annum on trade with Germany.

The German commercial delegation which has been negotiating unsuccessfully here for a temporary German-American Trade Agreement is leaving for home immediately.—Reuter's Special.

RENEWAL OF TEA RESTRICTION

Draft Scheme Forwarded To Producers

LONDON, July 11.

It is learned that the draft scheme for the renewal of tea restriction in March 1938 has been forwarded for the consideration of producers.

It is opined that the trade as a whole favours renewal especially as the new scheme, though substantially the same as the old one, is understood to contain minor modifications designed to obviate the criticism that restriction has been unduly onerous to certain producers.—Reuter.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST LEAGUE?

Paris Suspects Move For Common Italo-German Front

PARIS, July 12.

The remark of "Pertinax" in "L'Echo de Paris" that the corollary of the agreement is probably common Italo-German Front at the Lorcano Powers Conference at Brussels reflects the theme running through the French Press. Most commentators ask if it means a new central European Bloc.

DISQUIETING SHADOWS

M. Blum's organ 'Le Populaire" says "The agreement at first sight appears irreproachable but more closely examined it contains disquieting shadows. It is an episode in general offensive against the League and collective security in which Italy intends to collaborate to the full.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY'S PART IN AGREEMENT

ROME, July 12

Welcoming the Austro-German Agreement, Signor Mussolini's paper "Popolo d'Italia" in an inspired article says:—

The question was discussed between Chancellor Schuschnigg and Signor Mussolini at Rocca-del-Lecamminate in June. Italy was informed of the progress of the negotiations and the Italian Government claims an active part in the Agreement and the common policy which will follow.—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF ARMY COUP

Fifteen Rebels Face Japanese Shooting Squad

TOKIO, July 12.

Sentence of death by shooting was carried out this morning on 15 rebels sentenced in connection with the military insurrection on February 26.

The executions began at dawn, and continued at hourly intervals as the prisoners faced the firing squad in batches.—Reuter.

CONTINUOUS RAIN AT WHITE CITY

But Record Crowd Gathers To Witness Annual Events

LONDON, July 11.

Despite wretched weather a record crowd of 50,000 watched White City events. The track was heavy and there was almost continuous rain but performances were excellent.

Finally the R.A.F. created the British record in hurdles. The English records were established by Prendergast a medical student for Jamaica in Discus, by Cambridge runner, Ward in three miles and Cambridge athlete Webster in Pole Vault.

A feature was a marathon wherein Scot Mcnab-Robertson (not McLeod-Robertson as said earlier) beat Yorkshireman Ernie Harper after a thrilling duel. Wooderson (Blackheath Harriers) showed a better finishing speed beating New Zealander Lovelock in a mile.

The Dutch contingent was most successful in winning Javelin, weight, half-mile, hundred yards and quarter-mile relay.

Three Miles:—Ward, Close and Reeve are winners: time 14 minutes, 15.8 seconds, which is the English record.

Won by 25 yards and 10 yards. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HITLER'S HOPES.

BERLIN, July 12.

Replying to the telegram of greeting from Dr. Schuschnigg on the occasion of the conclusion of the Austro-German agreement, Herr Hitler hopes that the agreement will restore the traditional relations which have grown from racial unity and century-old history in order to pave the way for further joint activity for the benefit of the two German nations and strengthening of peace in Europe.

Papers comment on the good relations with Italy.—Reuter's Special.

GRAVE OF STRESA FRONT.

ROME, July 12.

The agreement is considered as a triumph of Mussolini's diplomacy. The question is asked in some quarters whether it is the forerunner of an Italo-German agreement.

It is taken for granted that no more will be heard of the Stresa Front and the expression is heard that the pre-war Triple Alliance is revived with Italy no longer as junior partner.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

NANKING, July 12.

Fighting is reported to have broken out near Swatow between the Central Government forces and Southern troops commanded by Gen. Chenweichow, whose brother, Gen. Chen-Chitang, Commander-in-Chief of Canton, is rushing a division to assist the Southerners.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a fair and educated Rajput girl below 20 years to marry a young educated Rajput of 28 years well settled in life with an average income of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 a month in business line. Apply stating dowry etc. Box No. 6555, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (6554)

Wanted Organisers and Stockists for Perfumeries on Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Security of Rs. 30 against sample stock is essential. East Bengal Chemical and Research Laboratory, 49, Harish Neogi Road, Calcutta. (6465)

Wanted a Branch Manager on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Organisers on Rs. 100-20-200 p.m. Besides commission, T.A., Office Allowances. Experienced hands preferred. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 175, Lahore. (6556)

Wanted one M.B.B.S., competent in Pneumothorax work, for upcountry. Apply Box No. 6549, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted a Principal for the Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, on Rs. 300-20-500. Applications with testimonials should reach the Secretary, C. and S. College Board, Shikarpur, (Sind) by the 25th July 1936. (3487)

Wanted Accounts Clerk. Must assist cashier. Salary Rupees Sixty per month. Cash security Rupees Three hundred essential. Apply Box No. 6534, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—an educated woman guardian, to look after and nurse a new-born baby (Wet Nurse) of age between 20 and 30. See personally. Dr. J. D. Vohra—Dispensary, opp. Rly. Station, Vile Parle, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (6540).

Applications are invited for the Post of an Organiser with Headquarters in Poona for Maharashtra for a leading Life Office that has declared a handsome Bonus. State age, qualifications and experience to Box No. 6545, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

Airy, Well-lighted, Sanitary Blocks. Rent Rs. 20 and 30 in C. M. Mitha's newly oil painted Buildings, near B. B., Lower Parel Railway Station. (6539).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Shop or residential 3 rooms and bath-room, newly painted, rent moderate. Apply Mrs. Tyabji, Chowpatty Sea-Face. (6479).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly-Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (6392)

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted local agents to canvass for well-known automobile products on salary or commission or on both. Apply sharp to: Rane Limited, New Queen's Road, Bombay. (6550).

Nasik. Wanted, an energetic Indian gentleman of good social position with influence in Nasik to represent the Pearl Assurance Company, Ltd., as an Agent for the transaction of Life Assurance business. Apply by letter, Post Box 803, Bombay. (3514).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie. For immediate sale. Whole or in parts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala being desirous of purchasing property in some other residential hill station the Chateau-de-Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie including St. Helens, St. Helens Cottage, Wycliff and other subsidiary buildings is offered for immediate sale. The Chateau is a palatial building suitable for Ruling Princes. Beautiful garden, Unrivalled situation. Replete with all modern comforts. The property has no equal in Mussoorie. Detailed particulars to bonafide purchasers only from Sanon Brothers, Estate Agents, Mussoorie. (6558)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrologer versed in several systems undertakes tuitions, supplies daily events, prepares horoscopes. Rattam, Jerel Terrace, Dadar, Bombay. (6538).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. Soda Fountain and Bottle-cooler (with 8 holes) in good working condition. Apply Box No. 6557, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from approved contractors only, for the following:—

Supply of cast iron pipes for water, drainage and air mains.

Tender forms and specifications can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 2 Two each and will be received by the Accountant not later than 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1936, and will be opened by the Chief Officer at 4-30 p.m., on the same day in the presence of such of the tenderers who wish to be present.

A sum of Rs. 500 Five hundred only must accompany each tender as earnest money.

The Municipal Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Canvassing by tenderers and/or their agents will be a disqualification.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Municipal Corporation.
(3529)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing 6" cement concrete foundation slabs along Fergusson Road from DeLisle Road Bridge to its junction with Love Grove Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th July, 1936.
(3530)

A GOOD BINOCULAR
Rs. 9/8
THE "JUNO"
For TEMPLE USE and General Purposes.
LIMITED STOCKS.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Company Limited and Reduced.
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY, LTD., and Reduced .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rupees 129,390 to Rupees 43,130 was on the 10th day of July, 1936, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and is now pending, and that the List of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 15th day of August, 1936.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1936.

MESSRS. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys to the Company.
3526.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 454 of 1936.

Re: ISMAIL HAJI ABDULLA PATCA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Abdulla Hosiery Mart at Sheik Memon Street, opposite Mangaldas Market and at Hira Building, Carnac Road, Bombay in the name of the Favourite Shop ..... A Debtor.
Ex-parte: NAINMAL PRATAPMAL Fetitioning Creditor.

On the 10th day of July, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
(3532)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

Edward VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JENABBAI, daughter of Essakbhai Ebrahim alias Jainabai Isakbhai of Bombay Borah Mahomedan at Sattad Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay.

FATMATBAI daughter of Essakbhai Ebrahim and wife of Jeewabhai Abdul Kayum of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 15th day of June, 1936.
Messrs. GHULAMALLI NOORANI CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(3531)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANLAL GOPALJI BHIMJI SASDEO alias MAGANLAL GOPALJI SASDEO, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Milk Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Mangaldas Building, Mangaldas Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, limited until Jayantilal Maganlal the minor son of the deceased attains the age of majority .....Deceased.

KASHIBAI, widow of Maganlal Gopalji Sasdeo, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the widow of the deceased residing at Mangaldas Building, Mangaldas Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 3rd day of July, 1936.
Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(3523)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE BOMBAY PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, have contracted to sell and our clients, the Purchasers, have contracted to purchase, subject to certain conditions precedent being satisfied, the immovable and movable property specified hereunder, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, charge, assignment, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within two weeks from the date hereof, failing which the said purchase will, in the event of the said conditions being satisfied, be completed without reference to such right, title, interest, or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wadala in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11936 5/9 square yards bounded on the North, South, and West, by land of the Port Trustees and on the East by Sewree Fort Road, under Cadastral No. 12 D/358 (Dadar Naigaum Division) now in the occupation of the Vendors and which said property was demised to the Vendors by the Port Trustees by a Lease dated the 30th April 1935 TOGETHER with railway siding deposit, storage tank and foundation settling tank, oil separators, tank enclosure wall, storage godowns, filling shed and filling arrangements, compound wall, drainage, water connections, lavatories and septic tank, electrical facilities, pump, pump house and motor room, office road and minor works, unused settling tank and other movable property.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1936.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3525.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESHAVJI GOVINDJI JAVERI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted with our client for sale to her free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ebrahim Building, 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be completed and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz (Danda) Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand and seventy (3,070) square yards or thereabouts being sub-plot number 61-62 (d) of Final Plot No. 61-62 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 4 of Santa Cruz and all which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is, on or towards the North by Final Sub-Plot No. 61 and 62 (e) and on or towards the South by 40 feet wide road, on or towards the East by Sub-Plot No. 61-62 (c) and on or towards the West by the Linking Road.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1936.

LAKHIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(3533)

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 267 of 1935.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
DHANJI CANJI .....Defendant.

To,
BASANTLAL KHAITAN, Esqr.,
Defendant No. 5.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been adjourned upto the 27th day of July, 1936.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1936.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
(3524)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI BAIMAI widow and Executrix of the late Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Madon has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land with buildings and structures thereon situate, in Mouje Marol, Taluka Salsette in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra bearing following Survey Numbers and boundaries:—

FIRSTLY:—Survey No. 143, Hissa No. 2 area 1 Guntha bounded on North by land thirdly described, on the South by Survey Number 143 Hissa No. 1 of Mr. Jal Dorabji, East by Survey No. 143 Hissa No. 3 of Mr. Dubash and on the West by the boundary of the village of Kondivte.

SECONDLY:—Survey No. 143, Hissa No. 8 area 12½ Gunthas bounded on North, South and East by Survey No. 143 Hissa No. 1 of Mr. Jal Dorabji and West by the boundary of the village of Kondivte.

THIRDLY:—Survey No. 153, Hissa No. 9, area 1 acre 11½ Gunthas and Non-agricultural Survey No. 5 area 11⅜ Gunthas bounded, on North by Survey No. 153 Hissa No. 6 of Cecil Coelo, South by land firstly described, East by Survey No. 153 Hissa No. 10 of Mr. Dubash and West by Survey No. 153 Hissa No. 3 of the Kurla Estate.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1936.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys at Law.
3520.

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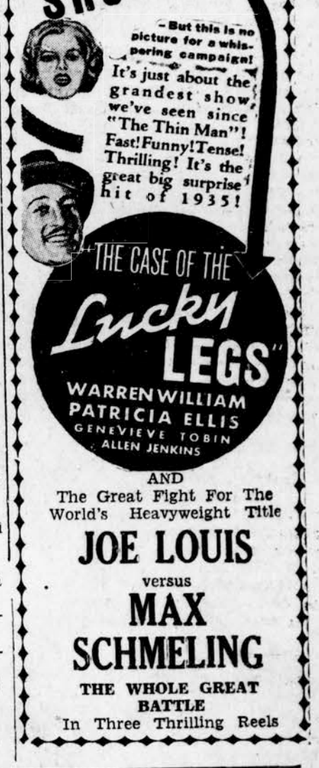
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Importance Of Widening Streets Of Bombay

Mr. Manu Subedar's Lecture To Institute Of Architects

At a meeting of the Institute of Architects, Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Association of Indian Industries, gave a lecture on "The necessity for summary powers of land acquisition for the widening of public streets."

Mr Subedar deplored the very slow rate at which the task of widening and straightening roads was being undertaken by the Municipality. He gave figures for the last ten years showing that the Municipality has ceased to spend anything from the revenue for the purpose of acquiring setbacks and had devoted a decreasing amount every year from capital, until the progress had become microscopic. Recently the Municipality has adopted the method of acquiring setbacks on deferred payment and had incurred a liability in connection with them. Mr. Subedar was of opinion that this slackness was due partly to the restriction on Municipal powers of acquisition and largely to financial stringency and lack of appreciation of the importance of this public object.

THOROUGHFARES.

The lecturer gave a picture of important thoroughfares in Bombay, which had developed bottlenecks and where traffic was impeded on account of ugly old houses, some of which were built before the Municipal regulations as to space and heights came to be enforced, and were, therefore, distinctly unhealthy and unhygienic, jutting out. The widening of streets was necessary in the interests of the pedestrian, since, if it were properly done, footpaths would also be set up. It was still more necessary in the interests of the motorists. The evil and inconvenience to the business community and the peril to the pedestrian arising from turning important thoroughfares into one-way streets could be only coped with, if there was a more energetic policy of widening streets and for immediate acquisition of the land already decided upon within the setback line. The Municipality was unable to find the necessary money and in many cases a retrograde step was being taken by the Municipality foregoing the rights, which they had, of preventing any repair or re-building of the area within the setback line. New leases of life were thus given to buildings jutting out in the middle of the street and it was a vicious policy, which would leave the city without straight roads or wide roads, or without footpaths for the next one hundred or more years. In many cases where the owners were ready to give the setback land, the Municipality was not ready to pay. In other places the existing law left the option to the owner, who may choose to continue his old building as long as there was any life left in it. An individual owner can thus destroy the amenities of a whole street merely because he has not got the resources to rebuild or he chooses to continue the property on the old basis, expecting to receive a larger price from the Municipality by delaying the yielding up of the setback. In Germany and other countries, a frontage rate was charged in important thoroughfares for betterment, and even in Calcutta, the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Bill which was passed in 1931, provides for the recovery of betterment from people, who have profited by any scheme of improvement in a particular area. In Bombay, the owners of land are left not only with the unearned increment on the value of their land, but are receiving the protection under the Land Acquisition Act, which has become entirely inconsistent with the needs of civilization and with the needs of growing traffic and modern urban development.

AGAINST PUBLIC INTEREST.

The present law was entirely against public interests in so far as the acquisition by the Municipality of the setback land was delayed with every probability of the values mounting up against the Municipality during the next decade or two, and also because road-work was undertaken piecemeal in small plots as and when they were added to the road by the acquisition. Mr. Subedar suggested the passing of a Special Act, which would be applicable in the first instance to Bombay City and which would empower the Municipality to declare a street, subject to the sanction of Government. When a street was so declared, it would become obligatory on all owners on that street to give the land going in the setback line clear of all buildings within twelve months. The Municipality could then proceed, at the end of twelve months, to put the whole street with footpaths, and this would at the same time result in better and economical work. The same act could give further power to the Municipality to effect payment in Municipal bonds on the basis of the last issue price. There is no dispute that the whole value of the land required by the Municipality for this purpose should be paid to the land owner, but there was considerable conflict of public opinion at present owing to excessive and unduly scrupulous regard for rights of real property as to whether the owner should be entitled:

(1) To insist on the purchase of the whole of his property by the Municipality, and

(2) to insist on loss incurred by him in pulling down a building and damages in respect of the rest of the building, which may be impaired in this process.

Temporarily the use of the building would be lost while it is undergoing repair or reconstruction. As against this claim of the owner of the land, Mr. Subedar wanted to balance partly at least the claim of the public authority to betterment. There was no doubt that the value of the land all along an important street, that had been widened and provided with footpaths, would materially increase. The lecturer did not desire to dogmatise as to the extent to which these private rights should be subordinated to public requirements but was of opinion that an equitable settlement could be defined in the act, by which private rights would be materially protected without making the burden on the public authority irksome or impossible.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Mr. Manu Subedar instanced the case of Medows Street, Apollo Street, Tardeo Road, Mahim Bazaar Road, Sheikh Memon Street, and Girgaum Road, amongst the streets, which, if not attended to by the Municipality at an early date armed by some new powers, would continue to give very great difficulty to the future generation. He was anxious that public opinion should be aroused on this issue, and in the light of this public opinion the Government of Bombay should be induced to introduce legislation in the interests not merely of traffic and public safety, but also of the health, hygiene and beauty of the city.

Mr. Subedar hoped that those, who had been the loudest in their outcry with regard to wide roads and other amenities in the layout of Government land, would join him in supporting the demand for these additional powers in the rest of the city under the ownership of private individuals. It is all very good to advocate town planning, which is not possible in an old city already built over, but let us at least have reasonable foresight and arm public authority to make progress in street widening and providing footpaths at an appreciable, rather than a negligible speed.

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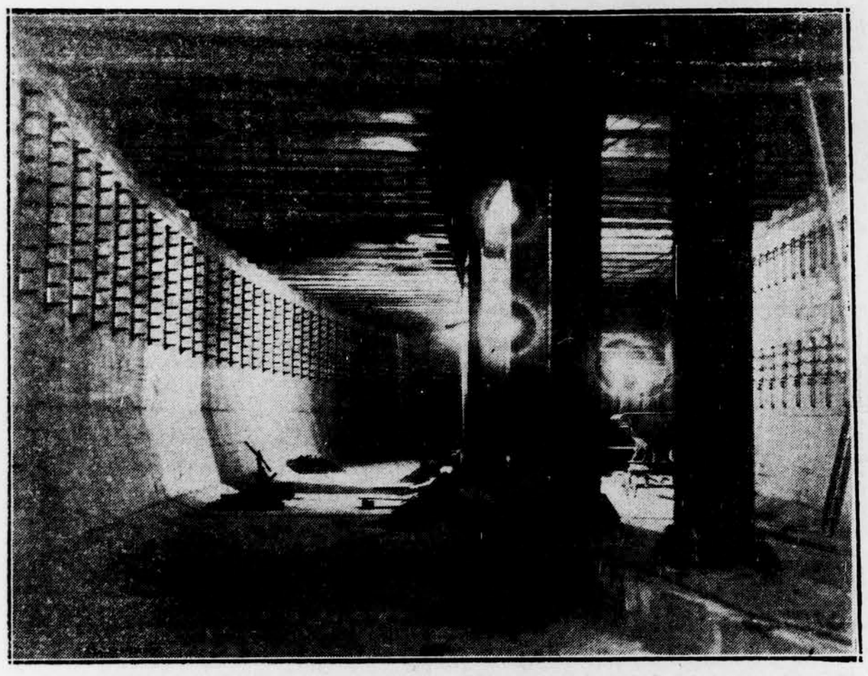
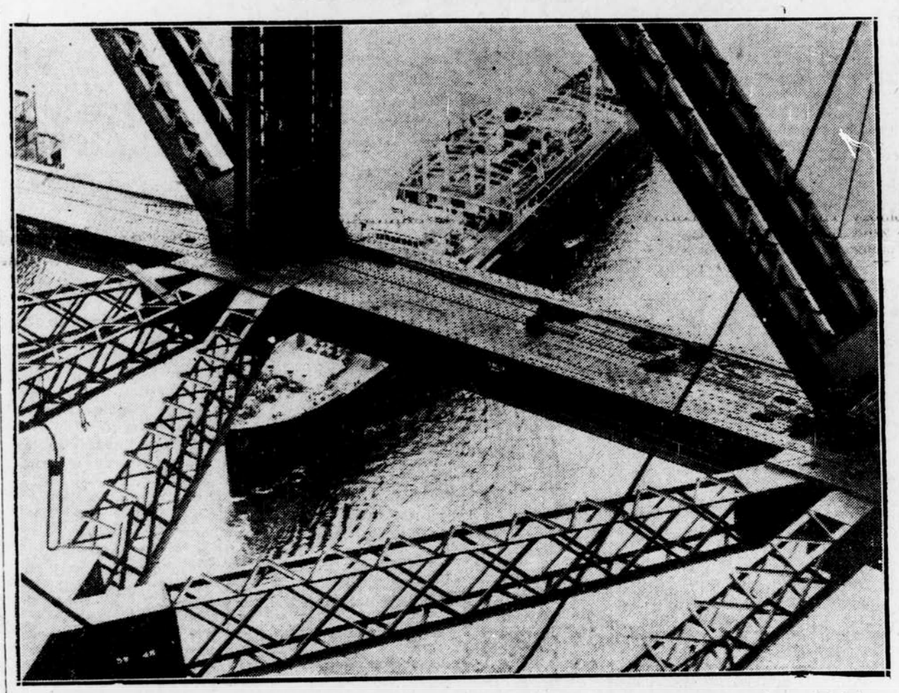
AN UNDERGROUND HIGHWAY



The underground which now connects the north and south of Berlin, seen while under construction.

FRAMED IN STEEL



A liner seen through the gigantic steel structure of the Sydney Harbour Bridge which is acknowledged to be one of the greatest marvels of modern engineering.

WHY NOT HAVE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY?

Reader Indicates Great Scope For It

S. Vaidyanathan writes:

India is making great progress in the industrial field. Many new industries are growing. The latest addition is the Sugar Industry. A number of sugar factories have recently been started with large capital. This fact clearly shows that the customary accusation that Indian capital is shy does not hold good any more and Indian capitalists are up and doing. Further, the time is most opportune for starting such new industries. There is abundance of idle money and it is but natural people should be looking about for new avenues of investment.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY

It is a wonder why no one seem to have thought of the Photographic Industry. This is one of the major industries in Europe and America. The photographic industry gives employment to thousands directly and the annual turnover of business runs into millions of rupees. And indirectly a number of Industries are benefited. Is it not time that we in India awake to the great possibilities of this industry in India?

Certainly there is a big market for this product judged by the huge sales of photographic and cinematographic materials, the average sale being well over Rs. 5,00,000 a week. Instead of all this money leaving India for good, if a factory for the manufacture of these materials is started in India, it will prove to be of great advantage. Though this industry calls for a high degree of technical perfection, it is not impossible of attainment. Given the necessary encouragement, enough talent will surely be coming forth. Will our capitalists and industrialists wake up to the great possibilities the Photographic Industry offers and take the initiative?

Railways Of The Future!

What The Modern Engineers Are Achieving

In the United States trials are being made with a new motor truck which can run both on rails and roads. Its appearance is very similar to that of an ordinary road truck. The difference is that the vehicle has combination wheels, consisting of special rubber tyres mounted beside steel flanged railway wheels. When inflated the diameter of the rubber tyres is bigger than that of the railway wheels, which are then clear of the ground. In this condition the vehicle is ready for road service. For rail service it can be driven on the track at any crossing. The rubber tyres are then deflected so that the truck settles down with its steel wheels on the tracks. The air brake system can be used for inflating the tyres again.

SWISS ELECTRIC TRAINS

The Swiss Federal Railways have ordered two electric light-weight trains, to be delivered early in 1937. The cost of each train is estimated at frs. 6,000,000. The motors are being designed for a maximum speed of 150 km. p.h. The two motor-coaches, of exactly similar design, will be separated by a trailer containing mail, baggage and second and third class compartments, and lavatories. Each motor-coach will contain third-class compartments. The total seating capacity of the three-car train will be 214. As in the present Swiss railcars, the doors will be pneumatically controlled by the driver.

CONDEMNING LOCOMOTIVE IN RUSSIA

The Russian railways have been devoting special attention to the provision of locomotives with condensing apparatus a question which is of particular importance in the Far East and Middle Asia, where the water supplies are scarce. A new type of condensing locomotive has recently been taken into use. While the usual Soviet locomotives take water every 60 to 70 kilometres, the new engine will cover at least 1,000 kilometres without stopping for this purpose, and it is further expected that the distance will be increased to 1,500 kilometres when the measures for separating oil from the exhaust steam have been improved. The new condensing locomotive is stated to be almost completely noiseless and smokeless. The tender with its full capacity of 13 850 litres of water weighs 73.4 tons. The new locomotive is expected to achieve 5 to 8 per cent. economy in fuel as the result of the special design of the firebox. It is planned to produce several nundred locomotives with condenser-equipped tenders this year, and further to supply all existing locomotives with condenser equipped tenders.

STREAMLINE LOCOMOTIVE IN CANADA

The Canadian Pacific Railway has ordered five 4-4-4 type stream line locomotives for light trains. They are to be capable of a maximum speed of 110 m.p.h., and will be used on the line Montreal-Quebec.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR SOVIET INDUSTRY

Cotton Goods Being Exported In Large Quantities

The United States Department of Commerce in a recent bulletin on Russian Economic Notes states that the reputation of Soviet goods has been improved but that more care must be taken with packing and exterior appearance of the goods, in order to make them attractive to the purchaser and give them a chance to prove their superiority in wearing qualities and strength.

The bulletin points out that when the Soviet attempted to develop its export trade it encountered the fiercest competition, made more intense by the world crisis. Pre-war exports of cotton goods from Russia were limited to the Near and Central East, and consisted chiefly of cotton prints. There was no participation in the markets represented by India, South America, Egypt, Australia, South Africa, etc.,

Tracing the post-war growth of the Russian cotton goods, Tana-Tuva and Sin Tszian were added to previous outlets and Turkey, which has been reducing its imports from other countries, has increase those from the USSR. The recent growth of Soviet cotton goods exports is shown in the following table:—

Soviet cotton goods exports (in carloads).

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Africa ...	3.4	33.4	151.1	235.5
S. America	3.6	95.7	111.2	213.5
Netherland India and Br. Malaya	28.0	53.2	85.9	42.2

In spite of the preferential tariffs and other restrictions often encountered in the African States, these markets offer good prospects for increased exports of Soviet cottons, the bulletin states.

In South America conditions are better: of a total import of 500,000,000 to 550,000,000 square yards annually, the Soviet Union shipped in 1934 about 24,000,000 square yards. Here the absence of any native textile industry makes the prospects for increased exports attractive, although all the cotton exporting countries offer competition, especially Japan.

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TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS
are used and are in constant demand throughout the length and breadth of India. From the remotest village in the North West Frontier Provinces to the farthest South, Cape Comorin, TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS are found to shelter the people from the biting cold, or the torrential rains.
TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS
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SOCCER SHOTS

Grand Display By Chinese Olympic Team

(BY "WHISTLE".)

Last week was a memorable one in the history of Soccer in this Presidency. For the first time in living memory we had the pleasure and good fortune of welcoming and entertaining a foreign team in this city. The distinction of paying the first visit goes to the Chinese Olympic Football Team. Last year there was a rumour that a Chinese Soccer team was on its way to India. In fact programmes were arranged for them in Bombay and Calcutta. But the team did not turn up. People were, therefore, in doubt this year until the news came that they had actually arrived in Rangoon. They played three matches there which they won in an overwhelming manner.

CALCUTTA TAKEN BY STORM

Next they visited Calcutta. The I.F.A. arranged an International Match between India and China which ended in decisively each side scoring once. The local team was composed of purely Indian players selected from the best talents available in that city, though it cannot be said to be truly representative of the whole of India. India forced the game to a draw through a penalty goal. But the combined Civil and Military team had to admit defeat at the hands of the tourists by the odd goal in three. It was acknowledged on all hands that the visitors played the better game in both the matches and deserved to win by big margins. Calcutta was literally taken by storm as the number of spectators and the huge gate-receipts clearly indicate.

ROUSING RECEPTION

When the tourists came here with such high reputation it was not to be wondered at that Bombay would also give them a rousing reception. On their arrival at the Victoria Terminus they were received by a large number of prominent sportsmen of the city on behalf of the various sporting organisations. Although it was raining all the morning there were many other enthusiasts present on the platform. The Chinese community had gathered in full force and they brought their Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to present a Guard of Honour to their distinguished countrymen. When the tourists alighted from the train they presented a very smart and healthy appearance which at once impressed the critics present.

BOMBAY'S WEAKNESS

Fortunately the cock of the weather became kind in the afternoon and bright sunshine prevailed till the match was halfway through.. The crowd that turned up at the Cooperage was undoubtedly one of the biggest ever seen there. But it was not nearly as large as it was on the occasion when the Mohan Bagan and the Cheshires met in 1928 in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund. Nonetheless it was a most enthusiastic crowd which followed the fortunes of the game in tense excitement and good humour.

Frankly speaking, I had not much confidence in our local side. Weak as it was when originally selected, not through any fault of the Selectors, but owing to the absence of top-notch material, it became weaker still by unavoidable substitutions. Besides as is well-known, such picked up teams rarely make a good combination, understanding between the players being absent. Our main hope was that the tourists would not be able to put forth their best on all-count of their strenuous journey from Calcutta to Bombay.

AN OBJECT-LESSON

But what the tourists did produce was simply wonderful. It was an eye-opener to the public of Bombay. Theirs was a style unknown and unseen here. It was most effective and matter-of-fact and at the same time picturesque and attractive to watch. At the outset I must point out that unlike Indian players in general they all play with boots on. Therefore, they were more or less immune from that seductive method of doing all kinds of tricks with the ball, namely gallery play, which barefeet induces or impels one to do. They exhibited remarkable control over the ball but more than that was their wonderful team work which non-plussed and overwhelmed our defence in a great measure.

MOST EFFECTIVE STYLE AND METHOD

They never dallied with the ball, passed it on to the unguarded colleague at the earliest opportunity and the forwards shot at the goal whenever they had a chance. The defenders tackled their opponents with consummate skill and sagacity, always trying to relieve them of their charge in the shrewdest possible manner without coming into bodily contact with them. Knowing the disadvantage of their shorter stature they rarely lifted the ball high. Ground passing was the chief feature of their play in which they never allowed their opponents to guess which way they would pass the ball.

—A VERITABLE CHINESE PUZZLE!

The forwards planned their raids always between the inside trio and worked the wings only to relieve congestion in the centre or to cover the ground quickly. They used the "W Formation", with considerable success. Their effective style and profitable method of play were an object-lesson to the Indian players who could copy them with great benefit to themselves and to Indian football.

THE SAVIOUR OF BOMBAY

I must freely admit that Bombay combined and played extraordinarily well for a picked team. Whatever their individual qualities—and certainly they were not of the highest order—they lacked the previous understanding and cohesion that existed in the opposing side. Still they worked up an excellent combination in which every player tried to contribute his utmost.

Despite all that the attackers and defenders could do, Bombay would have gone down by a heavy margin were it not for the marvellous goal-keeping of Eddens who undoubtedly played the game of his life. He had to withstand bombardments of an intensive and vigorous character from all directions and he covered himself in glory in clearing them.

Luck also played not an insignificant part in saving the Bombay Citadel. Several shots which were certain goals either missed the net or struck the frame work and rebounded into play in a miraculous manner.

REPLETE WITH THRILLS

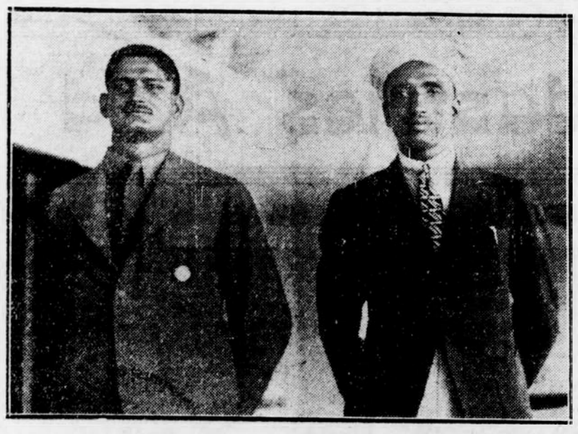
The inconclusive result was indeed flattering to the home team, playing a clean and brainy game in which Lee Wai Tong, their leader took a prominent part, China registered two goals in the first moiety. McHugh had sent the local fans into an ecstacy of joy by scoring the equaliser when the tourists were one goal up. But it was only short-lived.

The second half saw two penalty goals scored on either side which clamped the enthusiasm of the players and spectators alike for a time. To me the offences for which the penalties were awarded looked so flimsy and doubtful that I would have liked them go unpunished. That was the opinion of most people who witnessed the game as I could gather. A smart shower of rain added to the discomfort of the players. The Chinese players seemed to be at a particular disadvantage with the condition of the ground. Rourke took the opportunity of putting his side ahead with a snap goal. This put the tourists in their mettle again. They strove hard to equalise and succeeded. They could not, however, find the winning goal for which they moved heaven and earth till the end.

IMPRESSION INDELIBLE

In addition to Eddens, the local custodian, special praise is due to Leonard, Bombay's left back who played a most plucky and courageous game which was in no small measure responsible for the draw. Welton at the pivot was equally prominent in the offence and defence. In the attacking line, King showed a constructive genius par excellence which sent Bombay to the firing line time and again.

Among the tourists, Lee Wang Tong, their Captain, was the outstanding figure who was well-supported by his inside forwards. Their centre-half, Chui Ah Fai, was ever resourceful and scheming. It was however as a team that the Chinese impressed more than by individual display. Of course one match is not sufficient to judge the merits of players separately. They all played well and left an indelible impression of their performance.



Mr. Ansari (right) and Mr. Rashid Anwar (left) left for Berlin to participate in Olympic Games, in the light-weight and welter-weight bouts, respectively.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, July 13.
VUB 350.9 metres, 955 kc/s.

a.m.
11-30 The Station Orchestra and Baseer Qawal. In Popular Gazals.

p. m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
5-0 Relay of Indian Music from Wellingson Cinema.
6-0 A Variety Programme. By the Students of the Indian Schools of music Conducted Prof. B. R. Deodhar.
7-0 Shree Bhakwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 South Indian Music. Lalita Venkatram.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Light Classical Music Pandit Hansraj Madan.
8-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk: "Nine Laymen in a Box S.D. Vimadalal.
10-0 A Request Nigh.
Ken Mac and His Dance Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes:

MONDAY, July 13
Vud 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Naat by Muhammad Hashim.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Pancham.
8-20 Muhammad Shafi. Thumri Kalangra.
8-30 Malang Khan. Vichitra Vena—Bhibas.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "A 19th Century Salon III." By Agha Shaer.
9-0 Muhammad Hashim. "Harkali kahiti hai khul kar tire diwane se Dekh nikli hai saj ke parikhane se." (Amir Minai.)
9-10 Gaohar Bai of Jaipur.
(a) "Bhor kahin milan bahil-wa." Khayal Jonpuri.
(b) Thumri Bhairvin.
9-30 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Shudh Sarang.
9-40 Muhammad Shafi. "Jalwa jo unka ka miri chashm-i-tar men hai Shadabi-i-bahar ka alam nazr men hai." (Jigar.)
9-30 Gaohar Bai of Jaipur. "Ik ansu dil ki gaihrai se ubhra chasm-i-hairan men. Samandar ho gae paida khayalat.-parishan me." (Sagar).

p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Ramdasi Malhar.
6-10. Muhammad Hashim. "Main ro ke ah karunga jahan rahe na rahe Bamin rahe na rahe asman rahe na rahe. (Amir Minai.)
6-20 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani.)
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 Muhammad Shafi.
(a) "Kaya ka pinjra dole re ik sans ka panchi bole. (Bhajan.) (b) "Jo zulf-i-muambar bikhar jaegi Muatar do alam ko kar jaegi." Naat.
7-0 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri of Kariana. Classical music.
7-35 Gaohar Bai of Jaipur. Ghazal
7-45 "For Villagers only."
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Film Fans." By Khawaja Ahmed Abbas.
9-0 Abdul Wahid Khan Chishti Sabiri of Kariana. Classical Music.
9-35 Gaohar Bai of Jaipur. Ghazal.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 Talk (English): "Tagore Speaks." By K.M. Sarkar.
10-30 A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programme

MONDAY, July 13.
VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

p. m.
12-36 SB A Studio (Recorded) Programme Featuring Orchestral and Vocal Items.
1-6 SB Dance Music from the Studio (Recorded). Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk: "Modern Poets of Bengal". By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 Vocal Music (Bengali.) Suprova Ghose.
2-21 Bina Chowdhury.
2-36 Kathakata by Raghu Nath Bhattacharya.
5-36 Selections from Gramophone Records.
6-6 Talk: "The Educative Value of the Co-operative Organisation." By Abdul Majid. Lecturer, Islamia College, Calcutta.
6-26 Vocal Music (Bengali). Jatadhar Pyne—Modern.
6-36 Shibabrata Bose—Light Bengali Songs.
6-51 Binapany I.—Light Bengali Songs.
7-6 Ashalata—Light Bengali Songs.
7-21 K. C. Dey—Light Bengali Songs.
7-36 Fullanilini — Light Bengali Songs.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 A Studio Concert Featuring. Doris Sheppard, A.R.A.M.—Vocaliste and Pianiste and Charles Hemming.—Humorist.
8-51 SB Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 SB Talk: 'Village Pedagogue'. By Sarat Ch. Pandit.
9-21 SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Provabhaty—Light Bengali Songs.
9-36 Usharny—Kirtan.
9-51 SB Talk: "In the Realm of Realities." By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 60
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

CASE AGAINST PETITS

Cross-Examination Of Solicitor Colah

Cross-examination of Mr. Colah, Solicitor, was continued at the resumed hearing of the Petits' case on Saturday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court. Bombay.

In this case, Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Pherozeshah Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of the property, "Chateau Petit," by the Bank of India, Ltd.

To questions from Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Advocate for Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mr. Colah said that he had never represented to the accused that the loan was to be repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 50,000. The only arrangement was that Mr. Gray (Manager of the Bank of India, Ltd.) should give time to Mrs. Gulbai to repay Rs. 50,000 which she was to receive from the Manekji Petit Mills. Mr. Gray had agreed to give some time and not to file a suit immediately.

"NO KNOWLEDGE OF ARRANGEMENT."

Mr. Jungalwalla: Did you, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir Dinshaw Petit, or Mr. Jehangir or any of them to your knowledge, come to an arrangement with Mrs. Gulbai that she would have to return the amount of Rs. 2 lacs by four annual instalments of Rs. 50,000 to be recovered from the Agency Commission of Jehangir Petit:—To my knowledge there was no such arrangement with me or Sir Dinshaw. I can't speak as regards F. E. Dinshaw or Jehangir.

Mr. Colah, in reply to another question, stated that even if he had represented to Mrs. Gulbai that the Bank would claim from her Rs. 2 lacs at once on her passing a pro-note notwithstanding the alleged arrangement recorded in five letters, she would have signed the pro-note. What she had wanted was security. Witness had made it quite clear to her that the Bank might demand the money at any time. She knew her liability very well.

Mr. Jungalwalla then called for diary entries from September 9, 1929 to October 12, 1930.

The Magistrate asked him to show that these were relevant.

DEED OF SETTLEMENT.

Reference was then made to the deed of settlement of Mr. Bomanji Petit, dated August 1, 1913. This was prepared by Mr. Colah. The property in question had been mortgaged to the Maharajah of Gondal for five lakhs.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the case was adjourned to Saturday.

Mr. H. D. Banaji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, appeared for the Bank of India; Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla defended Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. J. S. Lam, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. Pherozeshah.

DAVIS CUP

Germany Wins European Zone Final

ZAGREB, July 11.

In the European Zone final of Davis Cup Von Cramm and Henkel beat Mitic and Kukuljevic (Jugoslavia) 8—6, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6. Germany thus win by three matches to nil.

The winners will now meet Australia at Wimbledon on the 18th, 20th and 21st July.—Reuter.

INDIA v. IRELAND

WAZIR ALI MAKES WINNING HIT.

After opening with a sixer and boundary respectively Merchant and Wazir Ali were subdued and made 45 in 70 minutes. They were then instructed to speed up and 100 was reached in 100 minutes.

Wazir Ali made the winning hit a minute before time.

Merchant played a chanceless innings and hit one six and six fours. He reached 50 in 82 minutes Bowlers received no assistance from plumb wicket.—Reuter.

Hyderabad Forms Tennis Association

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 12.

A meeting with the object of forming an association styled the Hyderabad Tennis Association was held this evening at Mosheerabad, Nawab Mahdijung Bahadur presiding. Representatives of various tennis clubs in Hyderabad and Secunderabad were present. The meeting proposed and carried that the Hyderabad Tennis Association be affiliated to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association.

Dr. Deshmukh's Robust Faith In Hinduism

EXPOSES "UNJUSTIFIABLE PANIC"

"Safeguard" Provided In Hindu Women's Property Bill

BOMBAY, July 11.

Dr. Deshmukh, M.L.A. has issued the following statement with regard to the Hindu Women's Property Bill before the Assembly:—

From the letters received there is no doubt that the intelligent opinion in the country is in favour of the principle of the bill. However, considerable misunderstanding and unnecessary anxiety seem to prevail on account of insufficient attention.

WHO IS A "HINDU"?

A Hindu is either.

(a) A member of the joint family or

(b) A separated member of the joint family. Again, Class B can be divided into two classes: A separated member may die

(1) Having made a will or

(2) Die intestate—that is without making a will.

In the case of class A, a member of the joint family he cannot make a gift or a will, although he can sell or mortgage his undivided interest although he is not separate. How this is logical and fits into the conception of joint ownership according to Mitakshar Law, only the legal luminaries and protagonists of the existing law can explain.

DEVOLUTION & SHARES.

But to take the easier case of the separated member, if he dies leaving a will there is nothing more to be said. The question of devolution, and equal shares, and different parties, does not arise. But it is not given to human beings to think always of death. Death is often accidental and steals without warning. In this contingency the bill provides division of on natural lines of affection.

UNJUSTIFIABLE

All this panic about equal share to the daughter and wife is therefore unjustifiable, and can only be attributed to ignorant selfishness.

In the case of a member of a joint family, the deplorable condition of widows, daughters and daughters-in-law is well known. The bill does not allow the share of a coparcener which, as I have mentioned, can be mortgaged or sold, to submerge, to disappear, to be appropriated by those who are not directly of his blood or bone, unconnected with any ties of affection.

SAFEGUARD.

I do not think a Hindu is so abnormal or superhuman that he can love his coparceners or their children, or their childrens children more than his own wife and daughters. Vanprasthis are not seen to-day and sanyasis should unconcerned. As a safeguard the bill provides that during the life time of the person his wife and daughters cannot claim partition.

"DEGRADING"

To bring in the plea of property going to other persons or religion by conversion is degrading. I do not think that Hindus are so degenerated that they think more of transfer of property than the happiness of their womenfolk. Has Hinduism lost its purity or virility that it cannot retain its womenfolk in its fold? I think not. "I have more robust Faith in Hinduism

Reaction In Gujerati Literature

Influence Of Gandhism Made Language Easier To Understand For Average Man, Says Prof. R. V. Pathak

The following is the Second of Vasanji Madhavji Lecture series by Prof. Ramanarayan Viswanath Pathak in the course of which he said:—

Language is both for poetry and prose, sometimes it is argued that certain language is appropriate to poetry only, but language gets its development both by prose and poetry. Here we shall discuss language with reference to poetry. One of the characteristics of modern poetry is its choice of new subjects. That new subjects would require new language to express them is only too obvious. The development of the power of language is obvious from quotations to be given during the lecture. New subjects, new feelings, new ideas are seen side by side with the awakening of a critical faculty. New words are coined. In 'Dalpatram' we find no trace of an inclination to coin new words but in 'Narmada' it is so. This coinage is common to prose and poetry. There is excellence in poetry only, when a new word is coined to express an emotion. This discussion is seen in the prose-notes of Narmada.

SANSKRIT WORDS IN GUJERATI

Narsinhrao has a partiality for Sankrit; and as Gujarati has its roots deep down in Sanskrit. Gujarati adopted many words wholesale from Sanskrit. Narsinhrao was the first who brought his scholarship to bear on it. Moreover, as he was pre-occupied with grand and sublime subjects in poetry, his language naturally preferred Sanskrit words. This was a precedent and hence for some generations Sanskrit words were used for creating the effect of grandeur. Botadkar being by nature very humble has somehow or other escaped the charge of being called a Pandit, but even he never shrank from using a heavy, ponderous Sanskrit word, even when a Gujarati synonym was at hand. In this respect he would take a place very near to Goverdhanram.

As our language adopted Sanskrit words, it absorbed within itself many Persian words imported mainly to produce an atmosphere of passion and Suphism a characteristic of Persian poetry Even before new Persian and Arabic words had enriched and swollen our vocabulary, not only because of the Muslim and Mogul rule in India, but also before it due to the free concourse with Arab merchants visiting Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Muslim rule in India has not affected the syntax of the language beyond adding some words to it. Manibhai, Kalapi and others introduced such words freely and sometimes indiscriminately into their poetry, few of which have since been adopted in the language of our poets. We cannot digest too many Persian words. Sometimes a Persian word is more appropriate to and better expresses us than a Sanskrit one and sometimes it is possible to use both Persian and Sanskrit words in the same poem.

REACTION IN LITERATURE

The Sanskrit words were meant to conjure up the grand and sublime atmosphere, but, when it came to be claimed that poetry could be written even on a trifle, and when the teachings of Mahatmaji and then the authors of Russia, its questions, conditions and injustices became widely known, a reaction was started against literature, which was the sole monopoly of the learned. The result was that language became easier to understand and more within the reach of average understanding of a man, having a tolerable knowledge of Gujarati. Thus the language incorporated many colloquial usuages. Another instance of the newly acquired freedom of language was the coalescence and elision of vowels as in Sanskrit. Sometimes new experiments result in chaos.

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN METRE

Metre is the outward form of poetry as language is the material cause of it. Let us see the changes brought about in metres. There are two forces responsible for this—the study of Sanskrit and English poetry. Our poetry came to be written in Sanskrit metres. Every college boy knows the Sanskrit metres in his Kalapi, whose poems one may read as he runs.

The study of English poetry has led to new metrical experiments, one of which is to lengthen and another to cut short a Sanskrit metre. Sometimes a new variety was formed by a new rhythmic manipulation of a foot of a current metre. Sometimes different metres were mixed, whether they may have the family likeness or not. The reasons for the introduction and popularity of Sanskrit metres is that unlike the old ones, they could be recited without a sing-song element. Narmada, for the first time showed that in Sanskrit metres rhyme was not indispensable to poetry. Then again the bonds about the number of lives in a stanza came to be loosened and metres came to be changed at the sweet-will of the poet. Thus prosody experience ample freedom.

Prof. Pathak then concluded by referring to the prayer of Kalidas to God Shiva for granting him the mastery of word and sense, inseparable as God Shiva and his spouse and added that the same prayer should be the highest desideratum of one wishing to serve the poetic Muse.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 9, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-zkhar 23, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 9, 1305
Hightide: 7.08; 18.39
Lowtide: 9.19; 13.00
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-10 p.m.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual General meeting, St. George's Hospital, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, July 14

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM

FALI ARDESHIR KHARADI—In sad and loving memory of our darling son Fali, who was suddenly called away to his eternal home on the 13th of July, 1935, the innocent victim of an aeroplane accident at Poona.

We have no thoughts that do not think of thee dear son
So young, so joyous, with such laughing air;
Your song was of the summertime,
The very birds sang in your rhyme;
The sunshine, the delicious air, the fragrance of the flowers were there
And yet, the will of Heaven, our will shall be
We bow to the divine decree, to God's behest;
For, what to-day seem to us but sad funeral tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.
(Inserted by his heart-broken mother and father).

CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Make WHOOPEE in gay PAREE!
Exotic Mexican Dancer CONCHITA
MONTENEGRO
in OFFENBACH'S Operetta
"LA VIE PARISIENNE"
(Parisienne Life)
Also
1st TEST at LORD'S

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
All aboard for the cruise of a lifetime!

Also
1st TEST at LORDS
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"La vie Parisienne" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Witness Chair" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tough Guy". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Captain of the Guard" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tudor Rose" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"East of Java" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Shanghai" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Lucky Legs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—Rajestan-Ki-Rani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia" Time as usual.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The ordinary July meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 18th July, 1936, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LATE RAO BAHADUR Y. B. BORKAR

The 10th death anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, Dewan of Janjira State will be celebrated at 315 Thakurdwar, Bombay to-day (Monday).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the presidentship of Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, the fourth anniversary of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will celebrate on Sunday (19th inst.) at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BOMBAY

Le Dr. P. P. Kiemens consul de Tchecoslovaquie fera un discours mercredi le 22 Juillet 1936 a 6-30 p.m. au local du Cercle. Sujet; La vie du Dr. Edouard Benes, 2 eme President de la Republique Tchecoslovaque. President: M. F. Chalant, consul de France.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

At the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Small Industries Association, held on the 4th instant, the name of the Association was changed into the "Association of Indian Industries" and it will henceforward be known as such.

LATE RAMBILAS PODDAR

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held at Brahma Nivas to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. when Dr. Jiwanlal Durlabhdas Dhruv will preside. Dr. D. J. Vyas will speak on the life of late Rambilas Poddar.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Organising Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference writes:—

All Reception Committee membership books will please be returned to the Hon. Secretary of the Organising Committee, Bombay Students' Conference, Narayan Ashram, Kennedy Bridge, before 7 p.m. to-day (Monday).

"CURRENTS OF THE NEW ERA"

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Jamubhai V. Dani will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Some Inspiring Currents of the New Era".

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 21 and 22.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S LECTURE

To-day's Meeting In Jinnah Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, adjacent to Congress House, when Sjt. S. Satyamurti, M L.A., will speak on "Congress and Legislatures". Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Condolence For Late Swami Sachchidanand

The Secretary of the Fort Arya Samaj writes:

A condolence meeting was held under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to mourn the death of wami Omkar Sachchidanand Maharaj, a Sanyasi and preacher of the Bombay Arya Samaj, when Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma presided.

Pandit Vijayashanker and the president narrated how the late Swami had dedicated his whole life to the mission of Swami Dayananda. A resolution was passed sympathising with the members of the Bombay Arya Samaj in their bereavement.

A Goan Honoured

A Nairobi correspondent writes: "Among the recipients of the King Edward VIII's first Birthday Honours in Kenya Colony is the only Asian, our compatriot Mr. J. F. Ludgero Gracious, Clerk, Special Grade, Accounts Department, K. and U. Railways and Harbours, Nairobi, who has been made a Member (Honorary) of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for meritorious services.

Mr. Gracias, a prominent member of the Goan community, hails from Carmona (Salcete, Goa) and first joined the Railway service in 1909. Throughout his 27 years' service Mr. Gracias has been highly esteemed by the officers and held in high regard by the Staff of the Administration".

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society's Lecture Committee Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee, M.A., (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on "Girls' Education in Bombay City", on Wednesday the 15th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort.

This is the first of the Series of lectures on Women's Education to be organized by the Society.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class opens to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. There will be an inaugural address by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and a lecture on 'Road Safety' at 6 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. A. S. Trollip, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India. Students desirous of joining the Class are requested to attend.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in An Advanced Course in Metaphysics to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in Radio Communication to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

Mr. M. C. Munshi will meet his students in Economics to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in University Building South Wing.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

Appointments, Indian Football League, for week ending 19th July 1936.

Wednesday, 15th July, 5-45 p.m. Parel Sporting vs. Khatau Sports, Mr. W. E. Rispin.

Saturday, 18th July, 4-40 p.m. G. S. M. College vs. Rainbow F. C. Mr. W. R. Sullivan, Mr. Das Gupta, Mr. U. C. Dutt.

Saturday, 18th July 5-40 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Matunga United, Mr. L. Hibbert, Mr. D. M. Kunder, Mr. P. A. Lewis.

Sunday, 19th July 4-40 p.m. D. L. I. Followers, vs. Havero Sports Mr. M. C. Gupta, Mr. Chaudhari, Mr. A. T. Paul.

Sunday, 19th July 5-40 p.m. Kings Circle vs. Mahim Sports, Mr. U. C. Dutt, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. S. Lingham.

CAUGHT IN WORLI "DEATH-TRAP" AGAIN

But Occupants Of Car Escape With Injuries At Hornby Vellard

Scarcely a week had passed since Mr. Rambilas Poddar, a rich young merchant of Bombay, had met with the fatal accident near the "death-trap" at Hornby Vellard when another motor accident in which three persons were injured occurred on Saturday evening.

The accident took place a few yards away from the spot where Mr. Poddar's car plunged into the sea after dashing against a cocoanut tree.

THE ACCIDENT

It appears that Inspector Sawant of the Lamington Road Police was coming from Worli to Bombay at about 5-45 p.m. After he had wheeled his car round the bend of the road, the driver of the car saw a Woolsley car coming from the opposite direction. The driver of the car then slowed down.

The driver of the Woolsley car, Mr. D. H. Essa, was stated to have feared an head-on collision and so he swerved to the right. But in doing so, however, Mr. Essa's car collided with the rear mudguard of the Inspector's car and left the road.

The Woolsley car, then, mounted the kerb and rammed against a cocoanut tree. The car then came to a stop. The three occupants were injured.

Both the driver and the Inspector in the other car were unhurt.

But the sliding roof of the Woolsley car was dislodged and came hurdling down after it dashed against the cocoanut tree. The windscreen and the radiator were smashed and the mudguards were turned and twisted and badly damaged.

The three occupants of the car were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE GHOST STORY

The frequent accidents that occur near the danger-zone has now given rise to the superstitious belief that the "phantom accident-maker" of the Hornby Vellard is again busy. Colour is lent to this belief by the statement made by a Police constable on duty just before the accident occurred on Saturday evening that he saw a shadow resembling a ghost flitting across the road.

Dusk had set in at the time.

Or was it due to the slippery condition of the road? Was another question asked in this connection. As there were a few showers of rain before the accident took place, it is stated, that the road became slippery and the car skidded and mounted the kerb.

Inspector Winton of the Agripada Police is making enquiries in this connection.

PROTEST AGAINST EVICTION ORDERS

Chandanwadi Improvement Chawl Tenants Set Up Committee

The first meeting of the tenants living in the Improvement Chawls at Chandanwadi was held yesternight to explain the situation created by the eviction and "Compensation" notices served on a large number of Improvement Chawl tenants in the city.

Some excitement was created when the rent-collector of these chawls came over to Mr. Indulal Yajnik to inquire into the purpose of the meeting. A large number of tenants gathered round them but the rent-collector soon left the premises after a few words on the matter.

The President, Mr. Yajnik, first asked them not to be afraid of the rent-collector or the Commissioner or any body when they were engaged in a struggle for the protection of their rights. The tenants of the other Improvement Chawls affected by these notices had already held meetings and appointed committees. It was now up to the residents of Chandanwadi to bestir themselves and appeal to the Corporation to adopt Dr. Choksey's resolution and to line up with the other tenants in pursuing the struggle to the end. The Corporation that was proud to call itself the "First City in India" should be ashamed of charging extra money for providing lights which should have been there 20 years ago.

Mr. More then moved a resolution emphatically protesting against the eviction notices served on the tenants and exhorting them to withhold all payments pending the decision on Dr. Choksey's resolution and further instructions from the Committee. A chawl committee was also appointed to carry on agitation in co-operation with the Tenants' Central Committee.

THE LAND OF CATASTROPHES

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

The province of Kansu, which is about the size of Italy, is in the grip of plague, famine, flood, hailstorms, bandits, land-slides and other catastrophes, according to a survey just made.

Districts west of the Yellow River are said to be the hardest hit, where it is estimated an average of from 400 to 1,000 people are being swept away daily by famine and plague.

Multitudes of people are now fleeing from the west of the Yellow River to the pasture lands of the Alashan League for safety.

Seventeen districts in eastern and southern Kansu, it is further revealed, have been ravaged by flood and hailstorms, seven districts by bandits, three by windstorms and one by landslides.

The total damage is estimated at dollars 2,450,000 (£145,000).—Reuter.

MARTYRDOM OF THE BAB

Bombay Baha'is Observe Anniversary

The Baha'is of Bombay observed the anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Bab on Thursday last, in the Baha'i Hall. The Hall was crowded and many ladies were also present.

Dr. K. M. Fozdar presided and Mr. H. M. Manji spoke on the "Martyrdom of the Bab" in Gujerati.

The speaker said that Mirza Mohd. Ali afterwards known as the "Bab" declared himself in Persia in the year 1844 (1260 A.H.) to be the "channel of grace from a person still hidden behind the veil and in obedience to whose wishes He moved". He later claimed to be the "Mehdi" and the "Primal Point". This created great hostility towards him of the Mullahs and at their instigation the then Shah of Persia ordered his execution. In the public square of Tabriz in the year 1850 he was shot dead.

Dr. K. M. Fozdar summarising said: "We should not be led away by names but should try to look at the Truth that the different prophets taught us at different times. The same spark that was in Zoroaster, Christ, Buddha, Krishna and Mahomed was in the Bab and Baha'u'llah who appeared after him".

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference will meet in the Ripon Hall at Sholapur on Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th instant Sir Cowasji Jehangir has been elected to preside over the session.

Arrangements for the boarding and lodging of delegates living in Indian style will be made at the Kadadi Boarding House near the Travellers' Bungalow. The daily charges will be Rs. 1-8-0 per head. Similar arrangements will be made for those living in European style at Rs. 5 per head daily.

Delegates are requested to intimate to the Secretary, Reception Committee, the time of their arrival at Sholapur so that arrangements may be made for meeting them at the Railway Station. They are also requested to state whether they would like to stay in Indian or European style.

GRUESOME FIND AT BACK BAY

At about 3 p.m. on Saturday a dead body was found lying jammed between the rocks in the sea at Church Gate. It was found to be in a decomposed condition and could not be taken out yesterday. On Sunday, however, it was taken out and sent to the morgue.

The body has not been identified. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Dull Sojourn!

"Many of us came to India ludicrously equipped with safeguards against tropical diseases, snake-bite and sun-stroke, only to find that we are as safe from these afflictions as if we had stayed at home. But we are subject, I think, to a graver menace. We have no intellectual life. Outside our business, boredom drives us to the mental anesthesia of the cinemas and clubs, and surely even the most cynical of us grow weary of the eternal pursuit of pleasure, as profitless as it is pointless. We are in dire need of a whetstone for our intellects, for here in Bombay we find none of the intellectual amenities of our home cities—, no music, no debating societies, no literary clubs, and very few social welfare activities in which we take interest." Thus writes Mr. C. T. M. Bagnall to the Bombay Branch of the European Association, in a letter published in the June Bulletin of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Bagnall adds: "I do not suggest that the European Association can provide these amenities on such a scale as they are enjoyed at home But I do suggest that the Association faces the fact that it cannot hope to secure the active support of many of us through the lure of politics alone. Frankly, we are not interested. I believe, however, that the political ends of the Association would be furthered were it to provide us with intellectual work to make our lives in India more worth-while.

"Several of us find worthy spare-time occupation in serving on charitable committees or in working for organisations such as Toc H. Many of us, too, have had our interest in the European Association aroused since the Progressive Group was inaugurated. Possibly this Group has ideas for development on the lines suggested by this letter. If so, I for one would be very glad to hear of them.

"The prospect of degenerating into the mental stagnation which confines Bombay conversation to the weather, sport, films and scandal or "shop" is one from which any avenue of escape will be heartily welcomed. To seek intellectual interests without kindred spirits to share them with is to fight a losing battle. Because I am sure there are young men in the European Association who would be very glad of such interests, by providing which I believe the Association would further its own ends, may I ask you to invite suggestions from members to redeem from boredom those of us who seek a worthy outlet for our 'intellectual restlessness'."

In reply to the letter, the Editor of the Bulletin says, "A full answer to this letter will appear in our next issue. Meanwhile we should be pleased to hear from anyone who shares Mr. Bagnall's views. The only reason which prevents the Association organising such intellectual activities as those suggested by our correspondent is the fear, only too justified from past experience, that they would receive no support. The Association is willing to organise any kind of activity for which there is a demand."

Dangers Of Isolation

The correspondence thus speaks for itself. The European Association, in other words, did not organise such activities because there was not much demand for them. But there is also the other opinion, that any activities, if rendered sufficiently interesting and attractive, would make people go in for them and the genius of a person or persons lies in so organising the activities as to find a suitable outlet for the "intellectual restlessness" of hundreds of persons like Mr. Bagnall. It is, however, a healthy sign that the letter reveals the spirit of revolt against the stupid isolation of the Europeans, more particularly the British, in this country, many of whom have lent themselves too much to the obscurantist belief that they come of a "superior" race and everything belonging to India and the Indians is not worthy of their attention. It is impossible to conceive, how in a small and limited community like the Europeans in India, (in fact, it is only the community of the British in India, to the exclusion of the people of other European countries.) activities of perennial interest can be organised, if all interest in life and activity around is sought to be destroyed by a studied and well-organised process of isolation. Now-a-days, of course, there is a growing contact between the Indian and the foreigner in this city as in other Indian cities. But, unfortunately, Mr. Bagnall does not refer to this aspect in his letter, unless he means it by implication in his reference to the European Progressive Group, one of whose aims and objects is to strive for a better understanding between the Indians and the Europeans in this country. Many Englishmen in the past were too much carried away by the impression that India was a land of splendour and pomp, of Princes and potentates, a land, where the Englishman could 'rule' on week-days and go on hunting on Sundays and holidays. That erroneous picture was, unfortunately, stressed too much, by visitors who came to India with the main object of being the guests of a 'Native', ruler, who in his turn was expected to fulfil the anticipations of the 'distinguished guest' by organising festivities and banquets in and out of season. But to a foreigner in this land, who is more concerned with his own affairs, life must appear to be a dull and drab affair. For, the European community in this country is also subject to the limitations of human nature, notwithstanding the fact that the Westerner considers himself as belonging to the 'superior race'. They have their own quarrels, their jealousies, their petti-fogging feuds, concealed from the Indians, by a heavy barricade of communal isolation.

Mr. Bagnall's letter implies a revolt against these little things in life, and he aims at something higher and of intrinsic value. As has already been pointed out in these columns, only time can tell how far the activities of the two Progressive Groups meet with success. Meanwhile the full answer to Mr. Bagnall's letter will be read with interest by the Europeans in India.

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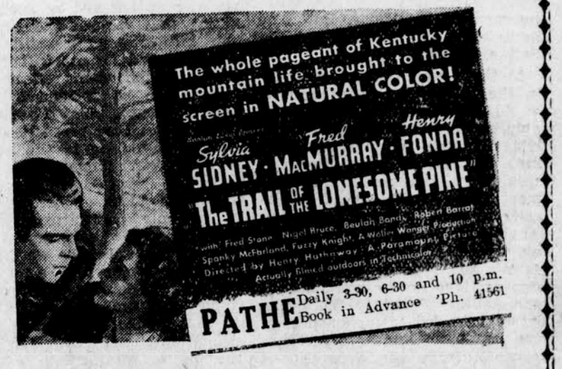
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1936

WORLD IN DANGER

The greatest crime in modern history that the League Powers committed against Abyssinia has come home to roost in a surprisingly short time. To please Italy, France proved treacherous to her international and moral obligations from the very beginning by sabotaging the sanctions, and Britain led with brazen-faced, unashamed effrontery in the final act of the great betrayal. The sensational developments that have taken place in Central Europe with breath-taking swiftness have dumb-founded France. And let us hope that at least for decency's sake, Britain too is dumb-founded. The Austro-German Agreement and Signor Mussolini's blessings to it—which constitutes a clear and brusque desertion of France—are certainly astounding although the Montreux proceedings and M. Titulescu's outburst had been plainly pointing to them. They are astounding inspite of anticipations of them because they shatter the hopes even of determined optimists.

Italy-German Understanding

The Agreement is cleverly drawn up. True it reconciles conflicting views by the simple process of adding them up. On the one hand Germany recognises Austria's independence and the politico-economic agreements between Austria and Italy. On the other hand, Austria recognises herself—with the gratified blessings of Italy—as "a German State" as an earnest of which a pro-German Austrian has been included in the Schuschnigg Cabinet as "the German Government's confidential representative"! The position created is highly anomalous but it derives its double value from its very paradoxical nature. It will maintain itself so long as there is no conflict between Germany and Italy. It is also a guarantee against that conflict because neither of the two patrons can attack the agreement without antagonising the other patron and the common protege. Be that as it may, it is clear that Germany and Italy need each other and they have come together. How long they will hold together is at the moment neither relevant nor material.

Where Is Britain?

The present position is that the developments of the last two days have now divided Europe into two well-defined camps with categorical and antagonistic distinctiveness, which is proved by the significant Rome message about Italy's intention as an "immediate consequence" of the Austro-German Agreement. Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary and, we believe, Bulgaria are lined up against Belgium, France, Russia, the Little Entente and the other Balkan States. But where is Britain? The question is pertinent and interesting, because Britain is definitely committed to France, but has also been openly flirting with Italy and Germany. War is inevitable. We hope we are wrong, but we fear that even Herr Hitler does not make a move towards Danzig or the Colonies, something else will happen to provoke war. Something will hapen simply because almost every thing else is now ready. Which side will Britain take? The question is also, in an important sense, very vital. For, if Britain declared herself on the side of France—in fact, she has pledged her honour to do so—definitely there is just a chance that the Central Powers, realising the formidable nature of the combination against them, may yet hold their own madness in check. But if Britain hesitates, if she allows one party to fear and the other to hope that she might play "the perfidious Albion" then war is imminent. And once the war starts it will not stop before devastating the whole world.

Railway Maladministration

According to a Press note issued by the Publicity Department of Government of India, the available figures of railway revenue and expenditure for 1935-36 show a deficit of about four crores. This deficit is half a crore less than the revised estimate made in February last and a crore less than the deficit in 1934-35; but it shows that the long period of heavy recurring deficits has not yet ended and that the hopes of a speedy revival were false and entertained, probably, to justify the restoration of salary cuts in the Railway Service. The deficit is, of course, due to low receipts on the one hand and lack of economy in the expenditure, but it could have been reduced by nearly a crore if the salary cuts had not been prematurely restored. The low receipts are only partially due to trade depression, which still persists. They are also due to no small extent to the failure to reduce rates low enough to stimulate traffic effectively. This error on the part of the railway authorities has been repeatedly brought to their notice by the public in general and businessmen in particular. But no heed has been paid to it by the Railway Board.

If there were sound economy in the railway administration, it would have averted or considerably reduced the recurring deficits. But the railways are, perhaps next to the Army, the most recklessly extravagant department. Many of the posts practically reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians carry unconscionably high salaries. This racial favouritism, inadequate Indianisation and the non-responsibility of the Railway Board to the Legislature have led to inefficiency on the one hand and extravagant expenditure on the other. Nor is there any hope of real improvement unless the Railway Board itself is entirely Indianised and made wholly responsible to the Legislature.

One of the worst features of the railway administration is that whenever there is need for retrenchment the axe falls, not upon the higher posts which can stand retrenchment, but on the lowermost ones. In view of the expected deficit, it is now proposed to discharge about 4,000 men, almost entirely from the lower staff. At the meeting of the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation last week at Simla several measures were suggested by the latter to avoid the anticipated discharge. But, as our Simla correspondent points out, the Board did not agree "even to such simple proposals as the establishment of an employment bureau, utilisation of surplus staff to implement the hours of employment regulations, voluntary retirement, etc." He has evidently reason to fear that "a situation pregnant with dangerous possibilities" has arisen as a result of the utterly unaccommodating attitude of the Board. The Council of the Federation has already adopted a resolution stating that "should the Federation fail to achieve satisfaction in its demand for the withdrawal of the retrenchment effected or proposed to be effected by the Railway Board, this Federation, having considered the attitude of the railways, feels in the matter of staff retrenchment and new scales of pay that resistance through a strike on the railways is the only effective remedy available and calls upon the unions to organise the workers to get prepared for such a move at the earliest date." The prospect is certainly ominous and it is the duty of the Board to be more sympathetic and reasonable in the matter and affect a settlement with the Council of the Federation.

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

Failure Of Non-Brahmin Party

(BY A MARATHA CONGRESSMAN).

In the first annual general meeting of the M. P. C. C. held at Thana on 25th January 1936, a resolution asking the District Congress Committees in the province to undertake the work of peasant organisation on the basis of their minimum demands, to organise peasant conferences and evolve out of them wherever possible peasant unions, was unanimously adopted. Some members argued at the time that as the report of the Peasant Inquiry Committee appointed during 1935 to inquire into the grievances and formulate the immediate demands of the peasants was not complete at the time, the work of organising peasant conferences should be postponed til the report of the Committee was out. But this argument could not carry much weight with the majority of the members as they were feeling every day the growing pressure from the peasants themselves to ventilate their grievances and to express in an organised way. As the economic depression has hit hard all classes of peasants it was difficult to persuade them to wait till the report was ready. Feeling this increasing unrest among among the peasantry, the M.P.C.C. had no other alternative than to give lead at that psychological moment. The truth of this is borne out by the fact that before the 22nd of May, 1936 when the M.P.C.C. adopted the report of the Peasant Committee, ten peasant conferences were already held in different districts of the province. (East Khandesh—2; West Khandesh—1; Thana—2; Satara—2; Poona—2). The conferences were representative of the peasants in their respective areas and were largely attended by them. The work of organising them was no doubt done by the local Congress workers. But it was facilitated by the growing consciousness among the peasants about their deplorable economic condition. Resolutions demanding reduction in the land revenue, in rent and the payment of debts were usually adopted. The nature of these resolutions was more or less the same as the recommendations of the Peasant Committee of the M.P.C.C. It was, indeed, a unique phenomenon to see the large number of peasants attending these conferences organised directly or indirectly by the Congress workers themselves.

Peasant Committee's Report

The M.P.C.C. met again on the 22nd of May when the report of the Peasant Committee was submitted to it. The Committee approved the report and adopted the recommendations unanimously. The report of the Peasant Committee when it was published was very well received in the province. The publication of the report gave an added impetus, as was to be expected, to the peasant activities. Since then eight conferences in the districts of Nagpur, Satara, Poona and Nasik were held where the recommendations as regards land revenue, agricultural indebtedness and rent were adopted in the form of resolutions in addition to a resolution or two framed on the basis of local grievances. Attendance at these conferences has increased and at one place in Satara (Valve) and another in Nagar (Puntabe) it exceeded the figure of 2,000. The significance of these resolutions was explained in very simple language to these peasant gatherings. The report of the Peasant Committee has no doubt helped to a very great extent, an ordinary Congress worker in his understanding of the back-ground of the peasant movement.

The First Approach

Strictly speaking the so-called peasant conferences were big peasant meetings drawing large attendence from the nearer villages. They were representative of a group of villages but not of the whole district or taluka after which they were named. This is probably the first approach of the Congress to the peasantry as a class. After a while when these activities are extensively carried on in the peasant areas by the Congress it would be possible to organise really representative peasant conferences in different districts of the province. This is simply the beginning of the peasant movement.

During the last five months, nearly twenty conferences were held, but so far no attempt is being made to organise peasant unions as was suggested in the resolution of the M.P.C.C. Without much closer contact with the peasantry and a deeper consciousness among the peasants themselves it would be premature to make an

(Continued on Page 7)

Lessons Of The Great Betrayal

Ending Rivalry Of Nations

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

Last week, at Geneva, the League of Nations rounded off its betrayal of Ethiopia by lifting Sanctions. It is a mistake to suppose that this defeat of collective security happened in July, 1936. It began in the early months of 1935, when, at the three successive sessions, the Council postponed the Emperor's petition, while Mussolini mobilised.

Through the whole 18 months of this long crisis, this institution was either incompetent or insincere.

No one trusts it to-day. No one looks to it for safety. It promises, however, to reform itself in September, or perhaps a little later.

What, then, was wrong? Was it merely the Simons and Hoares and Lavals? They are not Titans. They could not distort a sound engine of peace.

The fact is, of course, that throughout its 16 years of life, the League never had the power to ensure peace.

History ran on without much regard for Geneva. In all the big happenings decisive for peace or war, the League's existence simply did not matter.

Do-Nothing League

You can sum up this history in a few sentences.

First, there was the political history; the Allied oppression of Germany, the insanity of Reparations, the occupation of the Rhineland, the invasion of the Ruhr, some belated and half-hearted attempts to undo these wrongs, and then, at last, in the desperation caused by the slump, the revolt of the Germans, and the striking off one by one of the fetters of Versailles.

With all this the League had exactly nothing to do. It never measured Reparations: it watched the invasion of the Ruhr in silence.

All it did when Hitler revolted was to pass two resolutions of censure.

Then look at the economic history—inflation, the mad dance of francs and marks, a period of relative stability and recovery, the insane boom, and then the crash of the world-slump.

That made history, for the debtors closed their markets. World trade shrank to a third; everyone sought salvation in self-sufficiency; and then from their narrow environment the Have-nots tried to break out in search of markets and raw materials and outlets for surplus population.

Capitalism tried to save itself by paying men to do unproductive work—work that would not add to the embarrassing abundance.

The Duce paid them to kill Abyssinians, while Hitler and Mr Baldwin paid them to make munitions.

What did the League do? It held two economic conferences. One was a brilliant success, and passed a dozen Free Trade resolutions. But the tariffs went on mounting. The other was a failure, but the world was no worse for that.

About all the rest—currencies, debts, raw materials and what not—again the League did nothing, though it collected some valuable statistics.

World Anarchy

The Geneva idea is to let history run on as it pleases, but when two States start quarrelling, then it calls them into the police court and settles the "dispute"—or fails to settle it.

But the real cause of the dispute is the anarchy that had been going on for years before it blazed out.

The world-wide chaos among the capitalists who speculate in tin and oil made the bloody war in the Chaco. Mussolini's adventure in Africa really began when America shut her ports to Italian emigrants. Japan's problem of markets and raw materials grew acute when the slump stopped American women buying silk.

No police court methods will ever ensure peace—no not even if the League had an almighty police force of its own.

What, then, would work this miracle? If you care to play at fairy-tales one can answer that question.

A world-Government, infinitely wise and powerful might do it. It would have to control the main course of history—no more Ruhr invasions, no more fantastic debts.

It would have to plan our whole economic life for us, and see to it that the Japanese could always sell their silk and buy their cotton.

It would have to keep dollars and francs and marks reasonably stable.

But I will not continue the fairy tale.

Cause Of Failure

Why is it a fairy tale? Firstly, because capitalism prefers anarchy. Secondly, because you cannot make a world-Government out of a medley of Liberal, Tory, Fascist and Communist States. Thirdly, because each of these States must keep its own armed forces for its own use.

The Great Powers for that reason dominate the rest, and your League can do only what suits the owners of the big battalions and the mustard gas.

Disarm? But even at Geneva the only disarmament they proposed would have left the Great Powers relatively as supreme as ever.

It is useless, then, to talk of turning the League into a true Federal Government, though we may know that nothing less will give us peace.

Is it equally useless to talk of an advance in this direction, li

(Continued on Page 9.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ENSURING PEACE?

There is none so blind as he who would not see. But the blindness of Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues is worse than wilful. It is fatal not only to their country, not only to Europe but also to the whole world. Again and again they urge the safety and security of Great Britain and their Empire as plea for radical increase in armament. Again and again they ignore the obvious fact that this dangerous unilateral game can be played by every country individually and simultaneously, resulting inevitably in what is called a wild armament race, and then war. This is what Sir Samuel and his super-pacifist leader Mr. Baldwin, who "represents the forces of peace" (!) are leading their country to. It is quite true that war will plunge Sir Samuel's country into dire misery. But re-armament and reversion to what is essentially the system of Balance of Power will not ensure peace. It will force war.

WELL-DESERVED CONGRATULATIONS

The six members of the Lyallpur Municipality, who defied the Deputy Commissioner's order regarding the address to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru deserve the congratulations offered to them by the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. By presenting the address, that was duly passed by the Municipal Committee, to the Congress President, the six members really vindicated the honour of the Municipality; for it is a fact, which not even the Government of India can dare deny, that the address honoured the Municipality itself rather than the President. These members have also, as Dr. Satyapal points out exposed the mentality of the typical British I.C.S. bureaucrat on the eve of the so-called "Reforms". Perhaps, the Deputy Commissioner, in his snug complacency, did not realise the opportunity that he gave to the six Municipal Councillors.

UNNATURAL OPPOSITION

In a statement on his Hindu Women's Property Bill Dr. Deshmukh, M.L.A., explains some of the misunderstood provisions of the Bill and shows that there is no justification whatsoever for any panic about the principle of equal share to the daughter and the wife. Nor is he wrong in remarking that such panic "can only be attributed to ignorant selfishness." It is, indeed, unnatural to deny the daughter and the wife an equal share with the male members of the deceased's family. But the custom-ridden reactionaries, who oppose the Bill, seem determined not to see the justice of the proposed change in the law or to admit the justice of any change in the present law.

REGISTRATION STILL POSSIBLE

We draw the attention of the public to Rule 21 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, 1936, published elsewhere in this issue, from which it appears that, despite the expiry of the period for the normal additions to the Provisional Roll, it is still open to eligible voters, under certain conditions, to have their names registered. It should not, therefore, be concluded that all registration work has now ended. The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may well get into touch with the local registering authorities, get further necessary particulars about the procedure to be followed in this connection, and issue a statement explaining the whole position fully for the benefit of a large number of eligible voters who are yet unregistered.

A PRESSING PROBLEM

The statement issued by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the question of the agriculturists' debts is timely and statesmanlike. His views are being long misrepresented by a certain class of critics, who are trying to portray him as an apostle of the repudiation of debts on the Russian model. Punditji has given the lie direct to his detractors by his recent statement. As he felicitously observes, "if the talk of the complete cancellation of debts is a talk in the air, the talk of the preservation of existing debts is even more absurd". This is a very realistic view of the matter to take indeed, and the attention of all well-wishers of the country must be directed towards finding a 'via media' between those two extreme views. Pundit Jawaharlal's suggestion regarding a moratorium deserves serious consideration on all hands. It will go a long way towards the relief of the immediate tension, and if the moratorium is followed up and implemented by the appointment of redemption boards, the lot of the hapless peasants will be considerably improved. The redemption boards will be welcomed not only by the debtors but also by the creditors, as experience in a few places has proved already. This question of internal debts though it may have some bearing on the larger question of foreign debts, need not be mixed with it, for, in the present circumstances, little can be done regarding the latter, as Pundit ji points out. The problem of the agriculturists' debts should be tackled independently and on its own merits and the declaration of a moratorium and the establishment of redemption boards are obviously the only approaches to the present desperate position.

Jinnah's Frankenstein

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers must have noticed that in the programme issued by Mr. Jinnah for the recently formed Muslim Parliamentary Board some very sensible and nationalistic claims are made and many aims mentioned. For instance, it is stated that the Board shall aim at rectifying the following situation:—

"It appears that such a power as was available under the present scheme has been captured in the various provinces by reactionary conservative element in combination with a coterie of men whose sole aim and object is to secure offices and places for themselves wherever and whenever available. This has suited the Government and these two classes have received every encouragement and support, with the result that they have not only been a hindrance and an obstacle in the way of the independent and progressive intelligentsia but the people generally have been exploited. Thus was created a double domination of the reactionary forces and the imperialistic power. Our aim is that this domination must cease."

But one may ask your readers, is it not farcical to mention these aims while, on the contrary, many of the persons on the Board are the very people against whom the programme of the Board is directed—? One need not mention names, but if one went through the long list, many names occur of persons who answer almost exactly to the description given in the passage quoted above. Is it not an irony of politics to expect these very self-same men

(Continued on Page 7.)

A "Fuzzled Leaguer" wonders anxiously as to what Mr. Jinnah's Frankenstein (Muslim Parliamentary Board of Bombay) is going to do.

But let us assure him that his fear is misplaced.

Mr. Jinnah's Frankenstein will NOT devour Mr. Jinnah. He bears a er—what's the word we want—er, yes got it—Mr. Jinnah bears a charmed life.

But it will certainly devour "Puzzled Leaguers," unless they are extra careful.

* * * *

Lord Brabourne, we are rather surprised to learn, has presented a Sindi bull as part of a village improvement scheme. We thought that with the due and formal separation of Sind the charge had passed on to Sir Lancelot Graham.

* * * *

"BENGAL GOES TO WALL UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION," says a headline. Which, of course, is impossible.

There is no wall under the new Constitution. Only an endless desert.

* * * *

The Associated Press contradicts reports to the effect that Sir N. N. Sirkar was resigning his Law Membership to resume practice at the Calcutta High Court.

We never credited these reports. Sir Nripen knows where he can do full justice to himself and his talents with complete immunity.

* * * *

Addressing a party of lady students at the India House, Sir Feroz Khan Noon confessed that "one thing that really worries me is the tremendous ignorance about India."

But how can any body be wise about India with Noons as representative exhibits. Tremendous ignorance is inevitable.

* * * *

"The best way of impressing Britain was," said Sir Feroz, "by our own conduct whereby the prestige of India could be raised or lowered."

That he is, therefore, about to resign is, however, too fond a hope.

* * * *

Anglo-India is profoundly gratified that Amarnath 'realises that those who would 'bonise' him are in fact his worst enemies if Indian cricket is ever to consider his reinstatement.

Quite, quite! "Those who bonise him" are merely Indians and consequently not of Indian cricket."

* * * *

Apropos of the cricket miracle that happened at Dublin the other day, Mr. DeMello is strongly rumoured to have received a cable that all is well, that Major Britain-Jones and Vizzy did not have the nervous breakdown which was feared so much, and that Nayudu, Merchant and Wazir will not be dismissed.

* * * *

Honduras, says Geneva, has not filed her withdrawal from the League.

The League, however, has filed its petition in its own court.

* * * *

"London, July 10.

The King has approved the Order-in-Council terminating British sanctions."—Reuter.

Sanctions are dead.

Long live sanctions—against Abyssinia.

* * * *

British political parties are very anxious about the safety of Jews which is threatened in the East End of London by the Fascist terror.

The best thing, in our view, would be to send these unfortunate people to Palestine. They will be prosperously happy there and the British Government will be able to avoid coming into direct conflict with Fascism. And this so necessary.

* * * *

A large number of resolutions protesting against a large amount of social legislation were passed at a meeting of orthodox Hindus the other day. And one of them condemned an amending Bill to the Sarda Act because "great injustice will be done to the Sanatani Hindus and they will have to live on the mercy of local officials."

Queer, isn't it, that they should regard justice to children as injustice to them. Living on the mercy of local officials is rather good. It suggests that they would rather live on child marriages.

* * * *

Tobacconist: "Try one of these cigars; you can't get better."

Customer: "I know; I had one last week, and I'm still ill."

London Meeting Discusses Indian Civil Liberties

BRITISH UNION ASKED TO FORM EXPERT COMMITTEE TO TACKLE PROBLEM

(FROM OWR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, July 4.
(By Air Mail).

Mr. Ronald Kidd, Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, convened a small informal conference, which was held last night at the National Trade Union Club, near Bloomsbury, for the purpose of discussing the possibility of co-ordinating the work of societies in England which are interested in Indian civil rights. Those who responded to Mr. Kidd's invitations included Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Mr. K. D. Kumaria, Mr. S. Ali and Mr. P. B. Seal.

It was a useful meeting, as it gave an opportunity to those present to discuss the steps that may be taken by the National Council for Civil Liberties in England in defence of civil liberties in India as outlined in the recent circular of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

COMMITTEE OF INDIANS.

At the outset, Mr. Kidd pointed out that if his Council opposed the Sedition Bill in 1934 in Great Britain it was quite clear that it must oppose most strenuously all the harsh laws that are existing in India. He confessed that his Council was not well acquainted with the Indian problem on the matter though every member was keen to fight for civil liberty in India. If the Council had finance and the necessary staff at its disposal to deal with the urgent matters in India, it would have taken greater interest in Indian affairs. Mr. Kidd had three private meetings with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru when he was in London and he promised to the Indian leader that his Council would get down to the work of fighting in defence of civil liberty in India. But he felt that such a work could not be accomplished without the enthusiastic help of Indians in London who are experts on Indian affairs. He, therefore, felt that a small committee of Indians themselves could be formed in London to co-operate with his Council to assist Pandit Nehru in India in the matter of Civil Liberties Union that he had inaugurated in Bombay. If a small committee of Indians was formed it would assist his Council tremendously, as it could take up specific cases of denial of civil rights in India in Parliament. His Council had a reputation for being accurate on matters of public importance, it had attained certain amount of prestige amongst politicians and in Parliament it had been able to establish useful contact with people who are champions of defending civil liberties. He, therefore, felt the need of a little committee of Indians —of experts—to go behind the Council of Civil Liberties to press it to get on with this part of Indian work.

INDIA LEAGUE ATTITUDE

Mr. Krishna Menon, of the India League, declared that his Executive had recently formed a small committee, sort of a Contact Committee, to carry on the work which Mr. Kidd had proposed. And though his organisation would not obstruct to work of Mr. Kidd and his colleagues on the Council of Civil Liberties, it would not be able to join the proposed committee. In his opinion his organisation was already devoting itself to the task that Mr. Kidd and his friends now contemplated and, therefore, he could not spare any time to work on any committee that may now be formed. The India League could not separate political liberty from civil liberty in India and was thus competent to carry on the work in defence of Indian civil liberties.

ENGLAND AND INDIA

Mr. Ben Bradley felt that English people—at least a majority of them—did not consider civil liberty in India in the sense in which it was understood in England. "When we look to India, we recognise the fact that India is without ordinary democratic rights which are enjoyed by the people here. We must look at the problem from the point of view," Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his discussion in London realised the importance of the problem from this point of view. Nehru is certainly looking to friends in London to give assistance to him and his friends in India for the defence of civil liberty. We should therefore endeavour to organise our efforts on non-party basis as is done by Nehru in India. I think we must endeavour to enlist the support of the Council for civil Liberties to carry on Indian work of this nature. It has various resources at its command and it can make a success of such a campaign. I feel that the Council for Civil Liberties has access to members of Parliament and legal opinion which no other organisation has. I think Indian organisations will be well advised if they supported the Council for Civil Liberties. Indian friends, here could look to this Council as a centre through which they could work together. Here we carry on a campaign in England obtaining support for the vital problem and round which we could bring the support of various political parties in the country. Our main object should be to obtain support to agitate against the denial of civil liberties to Indian people. I hope we shall be able to achieve this particular point by bringing about some sort of approach to the Council for Civil Liberties in London."

NO HURRIED STEP.

Mr. P. B. Seal suggested that the best course for the meeting is to co-operate with the Council for Civil Liberties in London by establishing a small committee of Indians and Englishmen and Englishwomen who take a deeper interest in Indian affair. Such a small committee could make useful collaboration with the Council for Civil Liberties. In Mr. Seal's opinion the problem of fighting for civil liberties in India was very urgent and in support of his assertion he gave a series of illustrations of harassments and persecutions of young Indians in India. However, Mr. Seal proposed that no hurried step should be taken that evening and Mr. Kidd should convene another meeting prior to which it would be possible for them to find out who would be competent to serve on such a small committee.

BEST COURSE.

Mr. Kumria, of the Indian Swaraj League, felt that my Indian committee set up for the purpose of fighting for civil liberties, would be misunderstood. In his opinion the best course was for the Council for Civil Liberties to appoint a panel of experts from its Council and seek the co-operation of such Indians as are competent to assist it. So far as his organisation was concerned, he thought that it would always co-operate with the Council for Civil Liberties, which had reputation and prestige for being impartial and non-political a feature of its own.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, of the Progressive Writers Association, supported the proposal of having a sub-committee of the Council for Civil Liberties as envisaged by Mr. Kumria. But he wanted to seek particularly the co-operation of British members of the Conference of Intellectual Writers. That Conference had recently appointed a British India Committee of intellectuals to go through the question of suppression of certain literature in India.

It was decided tentatively that Mr. Kidd should advise his Council to form a sub-Committee—a sort of panel of experts on Indian questions, which should invite Indians and other English friends to carry on the work of defence of civil liberties in India on non-party and non-political lines. Mr. Kidd also undertook to convene another meeting within a fortnight in order to canvass the support of those who could not be present yesterday night.

Registration Of Voters

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

I wonder if public attention has been drawn to Rule 21 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, 1936. For the time being, enrolling activities of the Congress organisation appear to have been suspended or ended. In my opinion this is wrong and you will agree with me.

Rule 21 is as follows:—

21(1) Amendment of electoral rolls.

Notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained any person may apply to the Registering Authority for the amendment of an electoral roll. Such application shall be forwarded to the Gov-Governor and the Governor, exercising his individual judgment, may at any time hereafter by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette direct the Registering Authority to prepare a list of amendments and thereupon all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of any such list in like manner as they apply in the case of electoral rolls:

Provided that where such application is made for the correction of an existing entry in the electoral roll and the Registering Authority is satisfied after such inquiry as he thinks fit that the entry relates to the applicant and is erroneous or defective in any particular and as to the manner in whch such entry should be corrected he may amend the electoral roll or cause it to be amended accordingly:

Provided further that where such application is made for the entry of the applicant's name as an elector in the electoral roll the Registering Authority, shall, on payment by the applicant of a fee of Rs. 10, make, subject to the general or special order of the Governor, exercising his individual judgment, such inquiry as he thinks fit and shall, if satisfied, as to the validity of the applicant's claim amend the electiral rolls.

(2) When the list of amendments have been republished under sub-rule (1), the electoral roll to which it relates shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

(Continued From Page 6)

attempt to organise peasant unions. Moreover, in the so-called peasant proprietorship area it is not easy to determine the basis of such an organisation. But no doubt, when the possibilities of developing a struggle and leading it to a successful culmination will be in sight, the peasant unions will spontaneously grow and the Congressmen who will be in constant touch with the peasantry will be able to give them a direction and a lead at the time of the crisis.

Satya Shodak Movement

As a result of this Congress activity among the peasants the peasantry is drawn nearer to the Congress and the communal and casts appeals are loosing their significance. This can be very well seen from the process of disintigration that has set in, in the Non-Brahmin Party in the province. It would be necessary for a clear understanding of the present forces to go a little deeper into the history of the so-called Non-Brahmin Party. It is a misnomar to identify the Satya Shodhok Movement or Non-Brahmin Movement as it was called with the so-called Non-Brahmin Party which has come into existence after the Montague-Chemsford Reforms (1920). Historically the Satya Shodhak Movement was a revolt—social and economic—against the traditional authority of the advanced classes, viz., Brahmins and others. As these advanced classes supplied a cadre to the British Government for establishing administrative order in the country, they were naturally the recipients of a large share of Government favours and patronage. Thus the position of traditional superiority enjoyed by these classes was to some extent strengthened under the new regime. The pioneers of the Non-Brahmin Movement were no doubt inspired by the spirit of revot against the social injustices. No doubt, it resulted in creating a widespread awakening and social unrest among the peasants. But the movement itself after gathering a little strength for some time deteriorated into an activity which was neither reformist nor constructive nor useful to them in the long run. It is really unfortunate that for want of proper lead the whole force of the movement was lost without achieving any tangible result. But officialdom did not fail to take advantage of this. As the upper-middle classes during the first two decades of the twentieth century had grown politically conscious and were clamouring for a greater share in the political power the Government won over to their side the so-called Non-Brahmins in the province and favoured them with a patronage. Under the Government set up by the Montford Reforms, it has been the constant endeavour of the authorities to keep the so-called Non-Brahmins with them by bestowing larger share in the services apparently to remove injustice done to that class during past years. It was evidently intended to delude the Non-Brahmins into the belief that they could expect justice only at the hands of the British and it was, therefore, suicidal for them to join hands with the politically conscious class and to support the national demand. For the last fifteen years under the patronising care and sheltering wings of Government the so-called Non-Brahmin Party has been maintained in the province. The whole Government machinery and the sources at their disposal have been used to keep alive and foster the Non-Brahmin spirit amongst the ignorant peasants, to maintain a heterogenous group in the provincial legislatures ready to support Government at their beck and call. No doubt, it has to some extent satisfied the social aspirations of a few among the non-Brahmins; it has increased the number of title-holders amongst them. It has secured a few more jobs to some from their ranks: and all this has been achieved at the expense of the poorer peasantry. Thus the record of the Non-Brahmin Party is black indeed! It has not tried to reduce the burden of taxation of the peasantry, nor tried to extend facilies for mass education or give them medical help in their sickness. Moreover, it should not be forgotton that it has remained a loyal supporter of Government in their repressive regime. Thus the party is a creation from above and has no mass backing. This role of the Non-Brahmin Party has become clear to the peasantry and it can no longer deceive them by repeating caste appeals. Caste appeal has lost all its meaning to them. The party has forefeited the allegiance of the peasants for good.

Support to Congress

It should not be forgotten that the real leaders of the Satya Shodhak Movement in the province did not join hands with the Government to secure favours. Their families enjoyed a social prestige which majority of the Non-Brahmin Party members could not possess. They had interest of the peasantry at their heart. Naturally these leaders and men under their influence were drawn closer to the national movement in 1930 started under the leadership of Gandhiji. It was their first approach to the Congress fold. Big national movements of 1930 and 1932 brought to the forefront the finest elements from the non-Brahmins. In areas where the Satya Shodhak Movement or the Non-Brahmin Movement was powerful the Congress movement of 1930 and 1932 gathered greater strength from the peasantry. The last national struggle has brought the best elements in the Non-Brahmin Movement under the Congress influence.

At the end of 1935, the Non-Brahmin Party met in Dhulia to discuss plan of fighting elections under the coming constitution. Unexpectedly it was attended for the first time by a large number of peasants from nearer villages. Without giving any thought to the condition of these peasants the "leaders" quarrelled among themselves and it ended in a fiasco. The facts that were given to public showed a rift in the party itself. The so-called younger element in the party is questioning the leadership of the older section which has enjoyed Government favours for the last fifteen years. This younger section is showing no sympathy to the national aspiration but is not prepared to go beyond it. At the end of the last month the Non-Brahmin leaders met again at Nasik; but they dispersed without coming to any agreement. Disapproving the attitude of the younger section the elders, it is given out, staged a walk-out from the meeting. The party is going to meet again, it is reported, in Poona within two months' time. In all these conferences even the younger section, which is supposed to be in revolt against the older one, has given no thought to the conditions of peasants in Maharashtra or drawn out a programme for their struggle. In fact they visualise no such struggle. The most important question before them being who is to be in office.

But those who have observed closely the working of the Non-Brahmin Party do testify that the party has become conscious of its growing weakness. The peasantry as a class has withdrawn its allegiance from it. The so-called younger element in the party instead of speaking in terms of the demands of the masses and visualising a struggle ahead is adhering almost strictly to the traditional way of running a party as their elders have done so far. The growing economic pressure is removing the last shreds of communal or caste feeling from the minds of the peasants. Thus it is clear that henceforth the Non-Brahmin Party cannot recover its lost ground by banking on the communal or caste feeling.

Alignment of Forces

This somewhat lengthy survey of the work of the Non-Brahmin Party, its present position and its future is necessary to understand the alignment of forces in the coming struggle. No doubt the Congress organisation is establishing closer contact with the peasantry in the province. With this aim in view the Provincial Congress Committee by majority decided to have the annual Congress session in a village in the most Congress-conscious district. It is true doubts are entertained by some of the Congress workers whether this village Congress session will achieve the desired effect; but no one questions the correctness of the aim held before them. It has become clear to all the Congressmen in the province that unless they develop a struggle on the basis of a well-knit peasant organisation, it would be difficult to demolish completely the last vestige of the so-called Non-Brahmin Party. Moreover, the Congress leadership and organisation is still in the hands of the middle-class though the struggle behind it is drawn from the peasantry and the lower middle classes. Only a peasants' struggle will develop real peasant leadership or Maratha leadership in the wider sense of the term within the Congress itself.

The coming elections may bring in the Congress fold a few non-Brahmins helping the Congress constitutional activity. But it is difficult to say how far they will remain with the Congress in its future struggle. This fact must be clearly borne in mind before seeking co-operation of the Non-Brahmins in the province. Congress will not be strengthened by roping in a few non-Brahmin candidates at the time of the elections. But its real strength will be derived from the growing allegiance given to it by the peasantry. A clear understanding of this fact by every Congress worker in the province is absolutely essential to keep him on the right path. So far the P.C.C. has given a successful lead in this direction and it hopes to strengthen it by taking advantage of the election campaign fought on the basis of the programme based on the conclusions of the Peasant Committee and utilising to the fullest possible extent the Congress session that it is to be held in the province.

End Of Versova Road Controversy

PARLE MUNICIPALITY TO EXECUTE REPAIRS TILL GOVT. TAKES IT OVER

(From Our Correspondent).
ANDHERI, Sunday.

The Andheri and the Versova residents will now heave a sigh of relief since the long-standing grievance of theirs, namely repairs of the Versova Road, has been redressed in the manner desired by them. The problem of repairs to this road was really a naughty one since the responsibility of repairing the road was being shifted by one local body on another or on the Government. The public were suffering a lot of inconvenience and annoyance and traffic on this road had really become dangerous. The public of this place being educated and influential they could manage to beat the drum loudly so that its sound might reach all the deaf ears. The Government and the Municipality both had to wake up from their sleep and as a result the Collector had recently intimated to the Municipality that the Government had decided to asphalt this road at a cost of about Rs. 107.000 provided the Municipality agreed to maintain this road in satisfactory condition during the coming years and provided the Municipality was prepared to carry on satisfactory repairs during the intervening period as it is estimated that the asphalting will be done next year.

This letter was placed before the special general meeting of Vile Parle Municipality held to-day and it evoked heated discussion from some of the Vile Parle councillors. They suggested that slipshod work be carried out on the road as during the previous year at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,500. The other responsible section of the house was not willing to belittle the proposal and so they agreed to spend Rs. 3.000 on the road so that necessary repairs may be carried out at once. The other conditions imposed by the Government were fair and just and so they were accepted.

EXPERT FOR REORGANISATION.

The employment of an expert for the reorganisation of the office of the Vile Parle Municipality was another item that brought forth criticism from various members. It was suggested by one of the members that as the various committees make the progress of business slow and expensive, it was better if all the committees, except the Managing Committee, was scrapped. He said that then there would be only two Executives the President of the Board and the President of the Managing Committee and if they are delegated with all the necessary powers. The work of running the office would be smoother. Every member had something to say about the office arrangement and the President had a very hard times in keeping the house in order. One of the members reminded the house of the good old days when they could manage the affairs with lesser staff and he was so annoyed with the new order that he said "Let us surrender this Municipality to the Government."

After the discussion of even about an hour the house could not arrive at a definite conclusion and so it was resolved to keep the question pending for a period of six weeks; and in the meantime the Assistant Secretary who is at present in sole charge was requested to send in his suggestions.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By Zandhyala)

As if to prove the apprehensions of the Indian public to be too true, the Commissioners of the Howrah Bridge have decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Cleaveland Bridge and Engineering Company for the construction of the bridge with an utter disregard to the economic interests and public opinion of India. The considerations that are alleged to have weighed in favour of accepting the tender of a purely British firm are, firstly, cheapness and, secondly efficiency. If the Commissioners are actuated by these two motives only, they would not have hesitated to recommend the tender of the German firms without ruling it out on a flimsy pretext that the construction might be unduly delayed in the event of a European war.

Any European war involving Germany and without involving England is hardly imaginable with the lifting of the sanctions imposed upon Italy and with the proposals for the conclusion of some Regional Pacts for mutual assistance, the fears of a European war appear more imaginary than real.

All Suggestions Ruled Out

Again the suggestion of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar to entrust the work with the Indian combine at a rate below that quoted in the tender has been vigorously opposed by the commissioners on the principle of the "Sanctity of tenders." Though the quotation of the Indian combine is higher than that of the Cleavelands' as far as the sub-structure of the bridge is concerned, the quotation is very low for the construction of its super structure. The revised plans, at the instance of Mr. Khaitan, with shorter span and lighter roadways are dismissed by experts as unsuitable.

As for the efficiency the Indian combine undoubtedly passess a greater knowledge of the ways and and wiles of the Hooghly river than the foreign concern. Further the design of the Indian combine has been supported by Mr. Ralph Freeman, who is a well-known authority on the long span bridges in the world. The simple fact that all the foreign concerns and the official designers have completely ignored such an important consideration of the scientific length of the span, clearly shows their want of knowledge regarding the vagaries of a tricky river as Hooghly

Greater Benefits To Non-Indians

As for the economic benefits of such a huge amount of expenditure as three crores on public works they will be largely shared by non-Indians than by the Indians. An assurance is given that the tender of the Cleaveland will be accepted subject to the condition that they will have to purchase all available stell from the Indian manufacturers at "a reasonable rate." If there be any dispute over the question of fixing the reasonable rate for the Indian products, the foreign concern is at perfect liberty to import from whatever place it likes. Further the recruitment of all highly paid employees, and the import of numerous articles from foreign countries required for the bridge, will be only a drain of Indian wealth. Instead of conferring any benefits to the people in India No doubt the low paid labour will find employment, and some minor industries may receive an indirect benefit; but the cream of the whole scheme will go outside the country.

Though the quotation of the Indian combine is higher than that of the British concern, the Commissioners would have been perfectly justified if they had accepted the Indian tender, as the Indian public opinion is entirely in its favour, and as the benefits of an extra expenditure of the Indian tax-payer's money will accrue to the Indian public itself.

Reverse The Decision

Though the decision of the Board of Commissioners is submitted to the Government of Bengal for a formal approval, the Government, to whom many representations were made is urged to reverse the decision and give encouragement to the Indian enterprise, so that the benefits of the expenditure of such a huge sum of Indian tax-payer's money, may be shared by the Indians themselves.

The U. S. Acreage Report

The first official report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau estimating the acreage in cotton cultivation has caused rather pleasant surprises to the cotton operators which even the boldest of 'Bulls' have never anticipated. The official forecast states that the area under cotton cultivation on 1st July is 30,621,000 acres as against a corresponding estimate of 29,166,000 acres last year, and 27,888,000 acres actually harvested.

The smaller acreage estimates, mates the draught prevailing in many parts of the cotton area, and the completion of the pool's liquidation of October contracts have all contributed to the extraordinary strength exhibited by the cotton markets all over the world.

The statistical position of American cotton in respect of consumption and carry-over is extremely sound, and the demand for spot is daily registering a rise.

Looking to the strength of the statistical position of the cotton, and to the probability of smaller crop this year, still higher prices for the American cotton are more or less a certainty, marring occasional set-bacles.

But contrary conditions seem to have been prevailing in India. The monsoon has commenced at a right time, and its progress in all the cotton growing areas is satisfactory. The demand for spot cotton is not making its influence felt. But the Bombay cotton market may be also expected to witness still higher levels in sympathy with the foreign markets. But in view of the recent rapid rise in the prices of cotton, the expectation of a moderate reaction will not be out or order.

Stock Exchange Reform

It is gratifying to note that the reform of the Stock Exchange, as urged many times in these columns, is now engaging the attention of the official circles. The Stock Exchange needs reform in many directions, and its machinery requires a thorough overhauling. The President of the Stock Exchange has also welcomed any suggestions that may be made for its reform. The appointment of a body of technical and disinterested experts who have got thorough knowledge of the peculiar conditions of the Bombay Stock Exchange as well as the similar institutions in other parts, may be welcomed by all who are interested in preserving the fair name and dignity of this premier institution in India. The sooner the proposal materialises the greater will be the benefits to the public.

Jinnah's Frankenstein

(Continued From Page 6)

to condemn themselves and carry out a programme expressly aimed against their well-cherished ideas. Their whole past record shows that if at all they do anything, it will be to follow a policy quite contrary to the one adumbrated in the programme. Do Mr. Jinnah and his nationalistic colleagues expect to get these men to commit harakiri—? Or else, what use are they on the Board—? The All-India Muslim Board is only stultifying itself by calling upon these men to undo their own past record.

As we give both Mr. Jinnah and these gentlemen the credit of knowing their own minds, we can only presume that they have joined the Board for reasons at present not apparent. Or is it the other way round—?

Time alone will show whether the one will swallow the many, or the many nibble the one.—Yours, etc.

PUZZLED LEAGUER.
Bombay, July 11.

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A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Soviets' Faith In Youth

Age Limit For New Party Members

MOSCOW: (By Air Mail).

"Soviet Russia's ruling Communist Party to-day is preparing to accept its first new members in more than a year," writes the Moscow correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor."

Since May, 1935, commissions have investigated the records of every member and expelled all those who failed to measure up to the higher standards fixed by the Kremlin.

The party leadership has given no indication of the number of new members which will now be accepted. The present membership, estimated at 1,400,000 is less than half of that in 1932, and it is not believed the membership will again be permitted to exceed 2,000,000. Several hundred thousand young men and women under 35 years of age are candidates for membership, including the most ambitious young people in the country who know that the highest posts in all-pervasive State are reserved for party members.

LINES SHARPLY DRAWN.

Although the Kremlin has recently expressed kindly regard for non-party people emphasizing that they also are useful citizens of the Soviet State who must be permitted an active share in "building Socialism" it has at the same time drawn more sharply the line between party members and other citizens. Only the party, declare the official journals, can guide Russia and the world to full communism.

Communist "ideologists" have recently explained the type of members who will now be accepted for the party. They will be young —that is, not more than 35 years old—and physically and mentally alert. They must have to be "Stakhanovists." They must have proved by their records that they are self-disciplined, and willing to accept unquestionably the leadership of higher party organs.

SPEED-UP RESENTED.

Those expelled from the party during the past year have included a considerable number of "proletarians," older industrial workers, who formerly were a main support of the present regime.

Many such workers have not been able to understand the "Stakhanoff movement." They have resented, sometimes openly, the increase in industrial "norms" and the "speed-up". Their "class consciousness," which the Kremlin once welcomed and utilized, is now declared out of date.

The party leadership is now seeking younger men and women, who are believed to have grasped the principles underlying this movement. It is based upon the theory that Socialism can overthrow Capitalism only when it has demonstrated that it can raise production to heights of which the capitalist system is incapable. Such production is possible only when all workers are willing to work efficiently and at top speed.

Democratic Front In Roumania

BUCHAREST: (By Air Mail).

Great discontentment has been produced in the Nationalist-Peasant Party, comprising of a considerable majority of the Rumanian population, which is likely to have political repercussions in the immediate future.

The main cause of it lies in the alleged high-handed policy of the actual Government, which is leading Rumania on the way to a complete dictatorial regime. Little by little, the constitutional rights and privileges of the public are being tampered with under excuse of protection to be accorded to the Right-wing reactionaries. Censorship has become the order of the day and the entire country appears to be fast moving towards a state of seige.

The martial law proclaimed on the morrow of the assassination of Duca, which was intended to act as a brake on the wave of political crime that had spread in the country, in actuality served only the Government of Tataresco for protesting and even encouraging the activities of the reactionary elements.

Coupled with this is the free licence lately given to the Nazi propaganda which is now taking acute form. Journals maintaining the pro-German policy are being distributed free of charge throughout the entire country and specially among the priests, schoolmasters, land-owners and cultivators.

Such an attitude on the part of the Government has enraged the National-Peasant Party, the massive force of which was recently revealed in a grand manifestation held last month and the political significance of which is clear from the speeches of M. Milhache, the leader of the party.

"The National-Peasant Party will pursue tirelessly all efforts for struggling against dictatorial tendencies in whatever shape or form," declares M. Milhache and this has brought them face to face with the "liberal" Government of Tataresco, which he asserts is neither an expression of the will of the people, nor, in fact, a true manifestation of the ideals of the liberal party.

As Mr. Milhache controls the greatest democratic Bourgeo's Party of Rumania his efforts for defeating the actual Government, may soon bring some results.

So far he has refused offers of collaboration with other parties and democratic and anti-Fascist organisations forming the Popular Front.

The success of Mehedniti and Hunedoara at the partial elections held recently, and achieved mainly owing to the agreement of the Popular Front has, however, shown him that Fascism and the so-called Liberal Government could only be beaten if a large Democratic Front was formed.

Besides the popular masses are already pressing the National Peasant Party to join this Front. No decision of the party in this direction has so far been taken. But should it so happen that an agreement be reached, the fall of the Tataresco Government may soon become a reality.

TROUBLE AT AHRARS' MEETING

Sequel To Mention Of Shahidgunj Question

MULTAN, (By Mail).

A meeting of Ahrars was held in "Am Khas Garden" under the chairmanship of Maulana Ghulam Haider. Sheikh Abdul Rashid and Qazi Ashan Ahmad addressed the audience. Qazi Ashan Ahmad made some remarks against Shahidganj mosque agitation which created excitement in the meeting and various slogans by the opposing party were raised. The whole audience there stood up and there was confusion. Some people exchanged blows. Police were informed who arrived on the spot and restored order.

All attempts on the part of the Ahrars to pacify the audience having failed they left the meeting in the hands of the Ithad-i-Millat party, who later held a meeting and took out a procession.—A.P.

Sanskrit Author In Bombay

TO-DAY'S LECTURE AT MATUNGA.

Prahmasri Mahopadesaka Satra Ratna Maruvur Ganesa Sastrigal, author of several religious books in Sanskrit and other languages and lecturer on religious subjects, who is now in Bombay and who delivered two lectures on Saturday and Sunday, will give a further discourse to-day (Monday) at the Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, at 8-30 p.m.

The subject will be: "Essence of our Religion."

The discourse is open to the public.

Indian News From Here And There

HYDERABAD'S POSTAL SYSTEM

Decided Improvement In Various Departments

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, July 10.

In submitting his report on the working of the Postal Department, the Postmaster General, observes that in spite of the trade depression, the Nizam's Postal Department made noteworthy progress and yielded comparatively better results than even the British India Postal Department. The report gives a detailed description of the various improvements introduced during the year, the noteworthy among these being the bringing into use of identification cards for the benefit of tourists and business representatives.

The report states that there were altogether 819 post offices in the State, which when compared with the number in the preceding year shows an increase of 16. The money orders received and despatched during the year numbered 4,69,111 and their aggregate value amounted to Rs. 89,07,876, which together with postal revenue on V. P. articles yielded a total income of Rs. 1,075,988. When compared with the previous year the revenue showed an increase of Rs. 5,241. The Saving Banks deposits also showed an increase, the total amount deposited being Rs. 11,033,260. The total amount of expenditure during the year also showed an increase.

The report further states that a Postal Conference was held during the year at the Headquarters, and one of the resolutions adopted was to the effect that the insurance fee should be raised to the standard of the British Indian insurance fee. The report also shows that there was a fall in the number of letters carried by the Department during the year, this fall being attributed to the general trade depression.

The report points out that owing to the fact that the State Postal Department was obliged to carry free of charge letters and postal articles bearing British postage, the Department were deprived of a revenue of Rs. 2½ lakhs. No cases of Mail robbery occurred during the year.

DEBT CONCILIATION IN BARODA

Municipal Election Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 9.

The Baroda Government passed Debt Conciliation Act in December 1935. It has been the main object of the act to settle debts between lender and debtor in a conciliatory spirit. With this end in view, it has been announced now, that Sarsuba can form an "Association for settlement of debts", with the sanction of the Huzur, for any district or part of district. This step has been taken in furtherance of the move of the Government to lessen rural debts. Any debtor or lender can apply to the Mandal for settling the debt, debtor meaning "Khedut" according to the Act.

The Government has extended the nomination of the Khangi Karbhari for three years more as member of the State Representative Asembly.

ELECTION DISPUTE

Two defeated candidates, in the recent City Municipal election, have filed suits against the elected candidates for disqualifying the elections. One Mr. Tulsidas has filed suit against Mr. Ramnarayan Vaidya stating that the latter is an honorary magistrate. Mr. Desaibhai has urged authorities to declare election of Mr. Namebhai invalid on the plea that Mr. Nanubhai is a contractor of municipality.

In all 14 inches of rain have fallen. For the last three days there is very little rain except a few drizzles now and then.

Alleged Gangsters Rounded-Up

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 11.

The Nagpur police rounded up this morning a gang of 13 persons alleged to be responsible for nearly a hundred burglaries in six districts of the province. The property involved in 17 cases has already been indentified while more is lying in the Kotwali.

Our Agra Letter

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Names Of Prominent Workers Omitted From Preliminary List

(From Our Correspondent.)
AGRA, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Agra District Congress Committee was held yesterday for coming elections in the Motilal Memorial Hall. After full five hours' discussions the Committee is reported to have taken several decisions. The proceedings are not available but from inquiries in responsible quarters it is reliably understood that the Committee has recommended the names of Pundit Namchand Paliwal and Kunwar Brajval Pratap Singh as candidates from Etmadpurcum Firozabad-cum-Agra tehsil general constituency and that of Mr. Jaganprasad Rawat and Master Shanti Swarup from Kiraoli-cum-Kheragarh-cum-Dahcum Fatehabad tehsil constituency.

A deputation of Congress workers has been touring the District and it is reported that in spite of strenuous efforts of the Raja-Upadhyaya party the masses are with the Congress and they are not prepared to vote against a Congress nominee.

The preliminary list of voters has been published, and it is the general complaint that the names of important Congress workers disappear and the lists contain large number of names of persons not actually qualified. The Congress parliamentary board is taking steps to remove these defects. Objections and claims are being filed.

As a result of heavy rains the Motilal Memorial Hall, where the Congress offices are lodged has been considerably damaged. The walls and floor have been cracked.

The Governor of U. P. is coming to Agra on August 1 and would stay for ten days. It is understood he will visit a number of villages in every tehsil, where the authorities are carrying on rural uplift work.

The sessions judge, Agra rejected the application for bail of Zahidbeg a police inspector arrested in connection with the alleged murder of a village chowkidar in police circle, Jaitpur. It may be recalled the accused has been arrested on a charge that he beat a village chowkidar to death.—It is now understood the High Court may be moved in the matter.

BIG MICA FINDS IN BEHAR

Benares Geologist's Discovery

(From Our Correspondent.)
BENARES, (By Mail).

Several extensive veins of rich Mica have been discovered in Behar by Mr. M. P. Bajpai, Geologist, of the Benares Hindu University who had gone on Prospecting work in the summer vacation. The discovery is said to be of great economic value specially to geologists and businessmen as it extends the Behar Mica Belt to a considerably long distance.

The Mica discovered in this new area has been found to be of good quality. Specimens obtained from a depth of about 25 feet are mostly stainless and free from wrinklings.

Transport facilities are excellent as the veins lie very close to a railway station. Moreover, plenty of good sal-timber is available in the neighbouring forests for supporting the roofs of the mines. As the prospects of the area are very bright, Mr. Bajpai hopes that very shortly this virgin field will become another great Mica centre of Behar. Quarts and felspar found with Mica in some veins have been examined and found suitable for use in glass and coranics industries.

Mr. Bajpai is very hopeful of his discovery and believes that if Indian Capitalists undertake to work out the mines, it will prove greatly to their advantage. He will be glad to answer any queries in this connection if addressed to him.

ROWDYISM AT MUTTRA MEETING

Protest Against Bills Of Dr. Bhagwandas And Mr. Raja

(From Our Correspondent)
MUTTRA, (By Mail).

Scenes of rowdyism were witnessed last evening in a public meeting, held under the auspices of the local Varnashrama Swaraj Sangh in a Dharamshala to protest against the Marriage Validity Bill of Dr. Bhagwandas and Mr. M. C. Raja's Bill etc. Pt. Vishnu Duttaji Chaturvedi, presided.

Pt. Girdhar Sarma Chaturvedi of Rajputana, Pt. Kalpanathji and Pt. Mohanlaliji, Secretary, Provincial Swaraj Sangh were the principal speakers who are out on a provincial tour to awaken public opinion against these Bills.

Mr. Gopal Prasad Chaturvedi, Secretary, Hindu Sabha, asked for permission to speak which was not allowed by the President, as according to him only Sanatanist could speak in the meeting. The secretary protested that he was a "pukka" Sanatani but he was not heard.

Then Hakim Brijlal Verman rose with request to be allowed to speak for few minutes as he was a well known Sanatani. When he was interrupted, Pt. Girdhar Sharma, intervened and asked the President to allow Hakimji to speak. When Hakimji again tried to speak, some people again made a great noise. Thereupon Pt. Radhamohan Chaturvedi, Secretary, City Congress Committee rose to pacify the public but some people were so enraged that they resorted to violence and forcibly expelled Mr. Chaturvedi out of the meeting. Mr. Chaturvedi and some others received several lathi blows and when they were so expelled from of the meeting more than half of the audience also went away with them. Then Mr. Gopal Prasad phoned to the police but when the police arrived all was quite and the meeting adopted resolutions condemning the above Bills. Hakim Brijlal was not allowed even at this time to have his say.

"VIDYASAGAR OF SOUTH"

Kalyan Tributes To Late Mr. Veerasalingam Pantulu

(From A Correspondent.)
KALYAN, July 10.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan a public meeting was held in the association hall yesterday under the presidency of Syt. C. M. Jeevanarao, Vice-President of the Association when Syt. V. V. Subbarao speaking on the life of late Mr. K. Veeresalingam Pantulu a well-known Social Reformer of Andhra Desha said that Mr. Pantulu was born on the 16th April 1848, at Rajahmundry which was once the capital and residence of the greatest Andhra King Raja, Raja Narendra, whose kingdom was extended upto Ujjain in the North.

Mr. Veerasalingam was the first man who introduced Widow Remarriage in the Andhra Desha. He gathered many unfortunate girl-widows and got them married at his own expense. He has started a widow home at Rajahmundry and whatever money he earned, he left on Trustees for the use of the Rajahmundry Town Hall, High School, Orphanage, Widows' Home and Prarthana Samaj.

The late Chief Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade has bestowed on Mr. Pantulu the title of "Vidyasagar of the South".

Syt. M. Ramamurthi, also referred to the useful work done by Mr. Pantulu to Andhra Desha in particular and India in general.

Nagpur Improvement Trust Bill

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 11.

Sixteen members of the Municipal Committee have sent in a requisition for convening a special meeting to consider a resolution urging the Government to postpone the introduction of the Nagpur Improvement Trust Bill. The members contend that the taxpayers' capacity to bear further taxation is uncertain and that the real public opinion has not been expressed thereon.

The special meeting is fixed for July 14th morning.

Villagers Marooned On Tree Tops

ALARMING SITUATION IN UNAO & HARDOI

Roads And Railway Lines Breached In U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 11.

A Hardoi message says that it is raining heavily there since Wednesday. The river Gana and Gambhiri are in floods. Most villages particularly in Parganas Sandi and Pali are submerged and a number of villagers are marooned on tree tops. A large number of houses have collapsed. Heavy loss to cattle is reported.

In Hardoi proper, all roads are under water and the gravest anxiety prevails that the Hardoi-Sitapur Road has been breached near Itauli and communication cut off.

Unao Surrounded By Water

An alarming situation developed at Unao due to incessant rain for the last four days. The town was surrounded by water and vehicular traffic from neighbouring villages stopped. The bursting of the municipal sewer caused much damage. Several houses collapsed. The district authorities have started relief work.

DETAILS OF BOAT TRAGEDY

Further details of the boat tragedy show that the occupants were inhabitants of Daudnagar. The river "Gumti" has risen by five inches during the last 24 hours. It is seven and a half feet below the flood level of 1923 and five and a half feet below the 1915 level. Almost all villages situated on the bank of the "Gumti" in Lucknow district have been affected by the flood.

RELIEF SCHEME

The Lucknow municipal board has sanctioned Rs. 4,000 for repairs of the breach in the sewer pipe on Butler Road. The board has also drawn up a comprehensive scheme for relief work to the distressed. Mr. A. Monro, Deputy Commissioner and C. P. Luck, Superintendent of Police are having a busy time supervising relief work.

The municipal board has secured a loan of tents from the brigade office for distribution among the sufferers. The fire brigade in addition to its own duties is pumping out water from flooded houses and lowlying area. The flood water has reached the Dyer Brewery which has now been completely cut off from the city.

RAILWAY BREACHES

News has been reached from the districts that the East Indian Railway line breached between Rosa and Maigalganj on the Rosa-Sitapur branch and between Makhland Safipur on the Unao-Balamau branch. Transhipment is impossible but a shuttle service has been arranged.—A.P.

SUNDAY CRICKET PLAYED IN IDEAL WEATHER

Hindu Gym. Beat Smugglers: Richards Make 91 And Mehta 64: Mehta Takes 7 For 61

In glorious weather, on Sunday, four one-day cricket matches were played by the principal Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea Face and Esplanade Maidan. Three of them were decided on the day.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, the Bohra Cricketers were the visitors, who, electing to bat first, made 65 runs, F. K. F. Nariman taking 5 wickets for only 12 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana declared at 133 after the fall of six wickets.

In the second innings, the visitors made 54 runs for 6 wickets.

On the result of the first innings the Parsi Gymkhana were declared to be the winners.

Scores:—

BOHRA CRICKETERS CLUB.

First Innings.

M. Vasi, b F. K. F. Nariman	2
T. Doctor, b F. K. F. Nariman	1
H. Kajiji, b F. K. F. Nariman	0
S. Heptulla, l.b.w. (N) b Sethna	21
H. Nakhuda, c Sethna, b Havewala	2
E. Karachiwala, b Sethna	9
N. Lokhandvala, c D. Kapadia b F. K. F. Nariman	12
Y. Kopty, b H. K. Nariman	8
S. Motiwala, c F. K. F. Nariman, b H. K. Nariman	4
T. Kassamji, c D. Kapadia, b F. K. F. Nariman	0
N. Kajiji, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. F. Havewala, wicket 1, runs 9.
F. K. F. Nariman wickets 5, runs 12.
H. K. Nariman wickets 2, runs 22.
M. M. Sethna wickets 2, runs 16.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

M. R. Khan, l.b.w., b Heptulla	34
F. R. Nariman, st. Motiwala, b N. Kajiji	27
B. J. Spencer, b Heptulla	8
M. M. Sethna, b Heptulla	14
K. S. Shavakshah not out	7
D. K. Kapadia, b Karachiwala	33
S. K. Sorabji, c Vasi, b Cassamji	4
H. K. Nariman, not out	1
F. K. F. Nariman, B. K. Kalapesi, and J. F. Havewala, did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wickets)	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. Heptulla wickets 3, runs 39.
Karachiwala wicket 1, runs 25.
H. Nakhuda, wicket 0, runs 13.
T. Cassamji, wicket 1, runs 5.
N. Kajiji, wicket 1, runs 46.

HINDU GYM. 'A' VS. SMUGGLERS

The Smugglers were engaged in a match with the Hindu Gymkhana 'A.' The former won the toss, and batting first were all out for 186 in the innings of which Richards and A. G. Khairaz contributed 91 and 33, respectively. S. N. Mehta was instrumental in capturing seven wickets, giving only 61 runs.

The Hindu Gymkhana 'A' followed with 201 in their first innings, thus winning the match. S. N. Mehta contributing 64. Thus Mehta gave an all-round performance on Sunday, Richards was successful in capturing five wickets for 60 and S. Khairaz 4 for 36.

Scores:—

SMUGGLERS CRICKET C.

First Innings.

F. E. Kapadia, l.b.w., b S. N. Mehta	6
S. G. Khairaz, c Pathare, b S. N. Mehta	18
M. S. Ozartu, l.b.w., b S. N. Mehta	0
P. A. D'Avoine, b Bhave	20
Kamruddin, c Mehta, b Jobanputra	1
A. G. Khairaz, b S. N. Mehta	33
G. Richards, b Jobanputra	91
E. A. Merchant, b S. N. Mehta	0
M. Casam, c Mahajan, b S. N. Mehta	6
R. C. Raiker, c Bhave, b S. N. Mehta	5
H. Cassamali, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	186

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

L. V. Bhave, wicket 1, runs 86.
S. N. Mehta, wickets 7, runs 61.
K. H. Jobanputra, wickets 2, runs 11.
M. B. Pathare, wicket 0, runs 6.
R. J. Gharat, wicket 0, runs 16.

HINDU GYMKHANA 'A.'

First Innings.

R. S. Mahajan, l.b.w., S. Khairaz	25
G. L. Patil, b Richards	16
M. S. Naik, b Khairaz	8
P. J. Chury, l.b.w., b Khairaz	0
R. J. Gharat, b Richards	28
J. G. Pradhan, l.b.w., b Richards	3
S. N. Mehta, c Raiker, b S. Khairaz	64
M. A. Telang, c Richards, b D'Avoine	14
L. V. Bhave, c and b Richards	1
K. H. Jobanputra, b Richards	26
M. B. Pathare, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

G. Richards, wickets 5, runs 60.
M. S. Gurtu, wickets 0, runs 37.
A. G. Khairaz, wickets 0, runs 32.
S. Khairaz, wickets 4, runs 36.
P. A. D'Avoine wicket 1, runs 20.

HINDU GYM. 'B' VS PRABHU JOLLY C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana 'B' were engaged in a match with the Prabhu Jolly Cricket Club, on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan.

The 'B' team made 148 runs, A. N. Gokhale being not out with 35. Vyvaharkar and V. S. Talpade captured 3 wickets each, giving only 36 and 20 runs, respectively.

The 'Prabhu Jolly' C. C. made 66

(Continued in column 3.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

runs for two wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Thus the match ended in a draw.

ISLAM GYM. VS. MURZBAN XI.

The Murzban XI were the visitors at the Islam Gymkhana at the Kennedy Sea Face. The Islam Gymkhana made 81 in their first innings, G. W. Lalljee making 30 and Elavia taking five wickets for 21 runs.

The Murzban XI collected 55 runs, Y. Lalljee and Hasan capturing five and four wickets for 20 and 13 runs, respectively. In the second innings, the 'Islam' Gym. scored 73 for seven wickets Y. N. Lalljee contributing 33 runs, and Shete taking 5 wickets for 15.

In the second knock, the Murzban XI scored 75 for the fall of 7 wickets, Wadia scoring 30. G. N. Lalljee took 4 wickets for 24 runs.

The match was won by the Islam Gymkhana by 26 runs on the first innings' result.

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SAHARA

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hornby Vellard Tragedy

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his letter on the Hornby Vellard Tragedy at page 8 of your to-day's issue, Mr. K. H. Goregacker attempts to show that the accident was due to the car skidding on the slippery surface of the concreted portion of the Vellard, about which he says he has been giving notices of motion in the Corporation. But if he had visited the site before rushing into print, he would have seen that the accident occurred on an "asphalted" section of the road, and your correspondent "T. 4600" was quite correct in this respect. When the car skidded it had not yet reached the concrete portion of the Vellard.—Yours, etc.

I. H. TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
July 1.

Brighter Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have been keenly following the very useful articles appearing in your esteemed paper on the subject of "Brighter Bombay." On Wednesday last I was particularly amused to read the concluding remarks of our Mayor, viz. "that the average citizen is indifferent to his civic obligations. He is worse; he is also unneighbourly." These remarks, on the part of the Mayor, are to a great extent quite unfair and will not stand the test of proof. The citizens of Bombay, rather many of them, have been led to believe in the old adage that what cannot be cured must be endured. The lack of interest towards brighter and cleaner Bombay is due to the inactivity of our Municipality—the guardians of city's health and sanitation. Let the readers judge from the following typical instance. In the heart of the city about a mile and a half from the Municipal Offices, there exist a number of lanes, all in a very deplorable condition. There are ditches all over and water accumulates during the rain. These lanes are the only means of egress to hundreds of citizens who live in buildings abutting the lanes. Since the last three years the writer has been after the Municipality to put these lanes in order but beyond acknowledgements that the lanes are in a very deplorable condition and promises to repair them, nothing has been done. This year the matter was again brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner and also the Mayor. In reply both these dignitaries wrote "that under Section 377 (1A) of the Municipal Act action is being taken to improve the lanes and in the meanwhile instructions have been issued to fill up the hollows in the lanes to reduce inconvenience." Now nearly half the monsoon is over but not a ditch in the said lanes has been filled up. It will be realised, therefore, how our Municipality treat the grievances when they are brought to their notice. Similar must be the experiences of many of your readers. The remarks of the Mayor that the average citizen is indifferent are quite unjustified. There can never be a cleaner and brighter Bombay unless the authorities responsible for the civic welfare make every effort to act whenever legitimate grievances are brought to their notice. It is very easy to preach, but if preaching was followed by precept, the order of things in this modern world of ours would have been quite the reverse. No amount of preaching can change the black spots of Bombay when the Municipality is prone to do otherwise. The object towards brighter Bombay can only be achieved by the genuine efforts of the Municipality and Government with the co-operation of the citizens. Let the authorities launch a vigorous campaign towards brighter and cleaner Bombay and gradually but surely the slums will disappear.—Yours etc.

"D. M."

Girgaum, July 11.

"Out Of The Jaws Of Roman Civilization"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned, Akberali A. Rasulji, Director of Messrs. A. M. Mohamedally and Co., Addis Ababa has read with surprise in your issue of Saturday, May 16th, 1936 under the heading "Out of the jaws of Roman Civilisation" a statement to the effect that the Mohamedally Stores at Addis Ababa was bombed by the Italians and that the capital Add's Ababa itself was bombed by the Italians many times before its fall. We wish to contradict this statement which is far from true.

We would like to mention that the capital has never been bombarded, and our stores consequently has suffered no loss from Italian bombs. We would request you therefore to publish this in your next issue and clear the misrepresentation.

Thanking you in advance.—Yours, etc.

G. M. MOHAMEDALLY & CO.,
AKBERALI A. RASULJI.
Director.

Addis-Ababa,
June 9.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Grievances Galore

Railway-man's Wail

A RAILWAY-MAN complains against the recent order passed by the Chief Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, reducing the Bombay allowance of "revised scales pay" men (i.e., those employed after 1-7-31), from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 p.m. He also draws attention to "the extraction of extra work." "They are calling us to attend office even on Sundays and holidays," avers. "Railwayman," and pleads for the restoration of the former Bombay allowance, for the granting of the revised grade to all trained candidates, and for the payment of overtime allowance for extra work.

Howrah Bridge Contract

D. S. TRIVEDI wants "Sir John Anderson's Government" to refuse to accept the recommendations of the Howrah Bridge Commissioners regarding the above contract and to accept the tender of the Indian combine. The latter will be able, says he, to render better services, due to their local knowledge. He wants that the Indian Combine should be allowed whatever modifications they find feasible, and that the ultimate excess charges should be borne by the Bengal or the Central Government.

Vociferous With Vengeance

PRO BONO PUBLICO bitterly complains against all sorts of the noises, which emanate from Hindu temples. Especially with the beginning of the month of Shravan soon, they will get "vociferous with a vengeance"! He wants that the police regulations regarding night noises should be strictly enforced in the future.

Indignant

NANDLAL BANKA is indignant over the way Amarnath was "spirited" away from the steamer last Thursday. The correspondent was one of those who were present on the pier to give an ovation to Amarnath, and his indignation was naturally shared by many others. He wants to know why no prominent citizens were present to receive Amarnath.

Congestion

J. G. ESTIBEIRO draws attention to the congestion caused by the opening of a tea shop at the Teny Railway Station of Chandor (Goa) M. S. M. Rly., which is causing great inconvenience to the passengers. He wants its immediate removal.

"Indian Cricket"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been a tragic experience of ours that in the field of sports where nothing but merit should prevail, personal considerations have got the better of anything else. The Yuvraj of Patiala was thrust on the public superseding the claims of several better men and now "Vizzy" has been given a post which he is incompetent to hold and the result is that the prestige of Indian cricket and the fair name of India are thrown to the winds. To uphold his own princely dignity and to please a European Manager, a reputed all-rounder is sent back at a time when his services were very badly needed and thus India suffered a heavy defeat in the First Test. From what has been reported it is clear to an ordinary school boy that in the person of the Captain, India has a man who knows not how to arrange the field, the players and the bowlers. He has not studied the elementary tactics of the game and the only thing that he has done is to pat the Ex-Viceroys, arrange banquets, etc., and get himself patted in return. In spite of all this the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" must praise this incompetent Captain because Mr. Sewell does so.—Yours, etc.,

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

Our Cricket

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much ink has already been split in the Press about the Amarnath incident. Gifted and skilled cricketer as he is, he had wasted no time in getting acclimatised to the novel surroundings and English wickets, and had just given us a foretaste of the big things we in India had naturally expected of him, when all of a sudden, like a bolt from the blue, we were shocked to hear about his summary dismissal—a victim, perhaps, at the altar of the military discipline prevalent at present in our big cricket. That, however, is history but like most history, this affair should not be permitted to be distorted and hushed up or allowed to sink into gradual oblivion. It is only fair that a thorough and impartial inquiry should be launched immediately. Official inquiries have of times the reputation of moving ahead in tortoise-like fashion, the public enthusiasm cannot be expected to reign at a high pitch all the time and the whole affair might eventually peter out to nothingness. This, however, should, in no circumstance, be allowed to pass.

Amarnath has already suffered a severe setback, at the most critical stage in his career and one cannot say how this regrettable turn might react on his subsequent career. Let him at least have the satisfaction that his unfortunate association with such an unparalleled crisis in all international cricket has at least served to focuss all public attention on the defects and injustices rampant in the organisation and management of our cricket and also provided enough food for deep concern to the Cricket Board of Control.

It is plain to every student of the game and the additional fact of the extension of the status to three official Test Matches in place of the solitary one in 1932 corroborates it, that we have sound and promising players good enough to extend all England even at its best but insidious influences seem to blight all these cherished hopes and we have been failing miserably even in ordinary county matches.

These occurrences, lamentable and unpalatable though they are can be turned to usefulness for the future. They are only a danger signal for our Cricket Board of Control to move firmly and quickly, nip all the unhealthy factors that may be at work, promptly in the bud and rehabilitate our cricket on a thoroughly sound basis. They may have to take drastic steps to ensure this but let us hope they will not shirk doing so. Here is wishing them all success?—Yours, etc.,

K. T. G.

Destructive System Of Milk Supply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—By the destructive system of milk supply in Bombay and such other large cities that do not rear their milk cattle nor preserve them when temporarily dry, the country is suffering a wanton toss. The best young milch cows and buffaloes are imported into cities for milk, kept there under most unnatural conditions for about 8 months and then sold to butchers for slaughter. These animals are brought with calves. But as it is not economic to the City Gavlis to rear calves in cities, they are soon done to death by mal-nutrition. Thus both the young breeders and milkers as well as the young calves (the future breeders and milkers) are destroyed. This huge economic loss needs prompt restriction.

Such a serious economic drain of useful cattle can be immediately checked by legislation prohibiting slaughter of useful milch cows and bucaloes and young calves. To ensure effective execution of such a legislation, stables of milch cattle should be removed from city limits to suburbs even upto Palghar where cheap facilities for grazing and water can be had. The railway authorities should make special arrangements for running milk trains with refrigerator milk waggons to import milk into the City. This will enable the Gavlis to produce cheaper and better milk and to maintain useful dry cows and buffaloes and also rear calves.

By such an arrangement a double purpose will be served namely that of saving useful milch cattle and young calves and supplying better and cheaper milk to the cities.

The Government, it is heard, have already reserved certain plots of suitable land at Kelva (Mahim) near Palghar for dairy purposes. Only if the Bombay Corporation resolves to remove the stables from the city limits within say five years and the Railway company agrees to give such facilities when the stables are removed, the matter can be expedited.

Legislation prohibiting slaughter of useful milch cattle and calves should precede all the above steps as it will compel the Gavlis to go to such a place where they can advantageously maintain their dry cattle and young calves.—Yours etc.

J. N. MANKAR

LESSONS OF THE GREAT BETRAYAL

(Continued From Page 6)

we begin on a small scale?

You must start first of all with some common will, some agreement, some common social philosophy Even if at first it is vague.

If it cannot yet be frankly Socialist or Communist, might not it be on what we nowadays call the People's Front basis?

If in France and Spain the Left can work on this footing, could we make it international? The French and Russians have come together. If we had a Labour Government, we might make the third.

That would be a big nucleus. Others would soon join.

Pooling Resources

Then what should the basis be? Not even on a small scale can one start with federal Government, a genuine United States.

Some of the essentials one must have even at the start. Perhaps they are something like this:

(1) The members of this Federalist Union will defend each other with all their resources, military and economic.

(2) They will co-ordinate their armed forces, arriving eventually at a single federal defence force. They must nationalise the trade in arms as France is doing and Russia did long ago.

(3) They will set up a general staff to plan their common economic life, dovetailing their national plans into each other, so as to promote the maximum of co-operation in the exchange of all they produce. At first this would be by the crude methods of quotas and barter agreements.

(4) Their central banks (we must nationalise ours) must concert a common monetary policy, and with the economic general staff direct the flow of capital and credit for the good of the members of the Union.

(5) They must in some form internationalise their dependent colonies under the control of the Union, and solve the problem of Imperialism together.

(6) They should devise a workable plan for the revision of treaties.

(7) Periodically, delegations elected by their Parliaments should meet to consider further possibilities of co-operation and the institutions it requires. So the Federation may evolve.

No one should be excluded. But this basis would automatically exclude all Fascist, imperialist and nationalist Powers.

Such a group need not consider Sanctions. It would be held together not by terrorism, but by the cement of common benefits—first security, and then the daily bread of mutual aid in its economic life.

This Federalist Union would not quit the League; on the contrary it would be its vanguard. But within its own ranks it would take the steps to international co-operation that the mixed League can never take.

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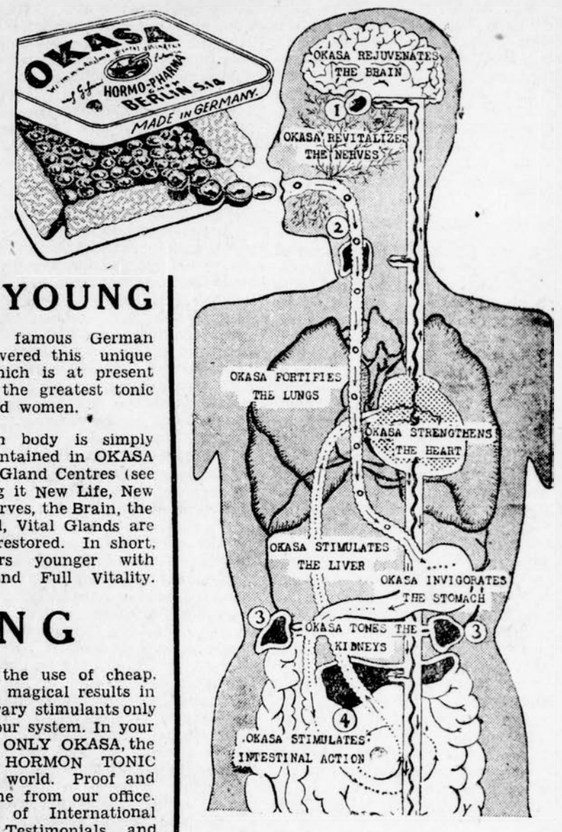

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Women Can Forge Ahead Under New Constitution

They Must Fight For Their Rightful Place In Indian Society Through Legislatures, Says Pt. Kunzru

Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society addressed a women's meeting on "The position of women under the New Constitution" on Saturday evening. The meeting was organised by the Bhagini Samaj and was held at the Mantri Hall, Girgaum.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji who presided deplored the apathy among women even to understand their own position under the new Constitution, especially when it had been known that an eminent man like Pundit Kunzru would address them on the subject. Women of Bombay had also shown apathy towards the campaign to get women, entitled to vote, register their names.

WOMEN'S DUTY

Pundit Kunzru in the course of his talk said that it was very essential that women in India should know what exactly was their position under the new Constitution. They also should know as to whom they should give their votes. It was for women to make those people who would stand for election, as what exactly were the views of women on several questions. It would further be the duty of women to make the members of the Legislatures realise their responsibility towards the electorate.

THEIR APATHY

Under the present constitution, continued the Pundit, women had practically no franchise. All over the country only 80,000 women were entitled to vote. Under the New Constitution 60 lakhs of them were entitled to vote, sudden jump from 5 to 17 per cent. It would be the duty of Indian women to take advantage of this new right. The speaker deeply felt to see that very few women had got their names registered.

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH

Pundit Kunzru said that the Constitution was not liked by any Indian but since it was coming, one should take advantage of it and work it for what it was worth.

If women do not even get their names registered, even after getting the right to vote, how could one hope that women would realise their responsibilities. Times have changed and women of India must forge ahead and take their rightful place in all activities. But it would be a mistake to think that everything would come to them of its own accord, just because they asked for it.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCY

The Pundit further explained that under the new Constitution women were entitled to enter the Legislatures. Besides their having Special women's constituencies, they could stand from the general constituencies also. Women who were enfranchised were entitled to vote both in the general constituency and the Special women's constituency. For all this to go on smoothly and properly it was essential for women to be educated. They ought to know what they should expect from the members that would be getting into the Legislatures on their behalf. If women showed general apathy towards understanding Indian Politics, the new legislatures and the women who would be getting into them would be just the same as the Bombay Legislature to-day. The right of vote that women had under the new Constitution gave them the power to influence the members of the Legislatures. With the weapons under the new Constitution in their hands women could really improve their lot and forge ahead.

THE AWAKENING

The present Act was greatly the outcome of work done by men. Of course women in India who had awakened during the last six or seven years had played their part. Legally speaking, the position of India was very bad compared to the rights men had. Legislative measures should be taken to improve the position of women in Indian Society. Though lakhs of men might try and work for it, nothing could be done in that respect till women themselves came forward and took some interest in their position in Indian Society. It was for women to show that they want certain rights. Women in India got several rights, for which women in England fought hard and carried on an agitation for many years. It was essential that they should express some anxiety and show that they would work and fight for it. Not only was the question of women's rights to be decided but there was the question of children and their education. All these matters would have to be carefully considered by women's organisations and they should decide to work to get to their rightful place.

After a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening, the meeting came to a close.

Surgeon Who Learnt His Craft On Battle Front

A TOUCHING CHAPTER IN ETHIOPIAN WAR

The Emperor lay in the trench firing his gun.

Behind the Emperor, always on guard, stood a slim young African doctor, his big brown eyes alight with tender and sensitive feelings; his small, round, boyish face would have been merry were he not so sad. It was his duty to stand absolutely there, never quitting his post behind the Emperor, always there to attend in case of need this man who was the general of his army, the leader and spokesman of his people. It was the duty of the young doctor at the same time to attend to anyone who might be wounded. He had an operating table beside him. The one qualified man on that front where 100,000 ill-armed soldiers fought a life and death struggle against an enemy equipped with all the engines of modern warfare, his hands were hideously full with operations often of the gravest and most awful sort. It would have been a terrible ordeal for the most experienced, and he was only a young graduate, fresh from an American university, writes E. Sylvia Pankhurst in "New Times and Ethiopian News" London.

HASTENED BACK

When he had realised that the war which threatened his native land could not be long delayed, instead of taking his post-graduate hospital training in the United States as he had intended, he hastily sailed for home. Hoping to complete his course before the war broke, he began work in the Tefari Makonnen Hospital at Gullalli, a suburb of Addis Ababa, under Dr. Robert Hockman, whom he had known in America. In desperate haste to learn while there was time, he served in the hospital day and night, hoping against hope to get a year's experience before the crash, but within a month he was setting off with Dr. Hockman to serve with the Red Cross! The day they left Addis Ababa the Italians attacked Adowa.

AT OGADEN AND GORAHAI

They went first to the Ogaden front, and for the first weeks there was merely average clinic work; the patience there, only a few dozen of them, were suffering not from wounds, but ordinary disease. Then they were moved to Gorahai; the bombs were raining down from Italian aircraft; hundreds of wounded men were brought to the ambulance each day; Dr. Hockman and Dr. Johannes, who was really a veterinary surgeon, but under pressure of the appalling need had to operate on men, were obliged to work at breakneck speed.

When the Emperor proceeded to the Tigre front they were transferred there. The war grew always more terrible, the bombing more continuous; poison gas burnt men's flesh till it seemed as though eaten away by small-pox.

PLEADS IN VAIN

Then came the day when the European doctors of the Red Cross were ordered to withdraw. Upon the student whose duty had hitherto been only to wait upon others, who had never performed an operation except under guidance, the whole responsibility of life-saving was to rest. With tears in his eyes he begged the doctors not to leave him, urging that it would be sad indeed for him to practise his 'prentice hand on the poor rank and file soldiers, but if he should have to operate on the Emperor, on whose life the destiny of his country hung, it would be more than he could bear. He pleaded in vain; the doctors told him they must obey the order to retire. They handed over to him all their equipment; of some of it he did not even know the use.

HOW HE LEARNT

He had fourteen non-medical assistants, ten mules loaded with equipment, a table full of instruments, a great case of surgical knives and scissors. Sometimes he spent hours operating on a single terribly injured being; sometimes in a single day he operated somehow on three hundred to three hundred and fifty men. He learnt his craft on those poor fellows, bungling many things, knowing and grieving for it long afterwards. Always he had the fear that he might have to operate on the Emperor, not only his Emperor, but the benefactor and friend to whom he owed everything who had given him his education and assisted him in a thousand ways.

He had a primus stove, and when he had time, he sterilised his instruments by boiling them. As the battle grew fiercer he could only sterilised the instruments by pouring alcohol on them and setting light to it, and finally, when the wounded were brought too fast for him to pause, he had to use the uncleaned knife on patient after patient. On the last days all his patients were killed as soon as he had operated on them.

WIDOW OF 35 SUES OLD MAN OF 81

"Breach Of Promise" Case Dismissed By Andheri Sub-Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

Judgment was delivered on Friday last in a breach of promise case in the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge at Andheri.

Mrs. Rose Pauline Ferreira, a widow aged 35 years having no children, living at Sewri, Bombay, alleged that she met Mr. L. B. D'Abreo, aged 81 years, retired Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at the house of Mrs. Anna Theresa Henriques at Bandra and that a marriage was arranged between them. It was decided that the defendant should enter into an ante-nuptial agreement by which he promised to give one of his houses to her for life. He was to bring a draft of the said agreement in a couple of days. This was not done

The defendant admitted that he had met the plaintiff, but denied any knowledge of the alleged promises.

The plaintiff also alleged that on 7th August, 1933, by an appointment the defendant visited the plaintiff's place at Sewri and stated that he would give the plaintiff ornaments worth Rs. 1,000 and besides provide for all necessaries, clothing, saris, etc., and a house which was in course of erection after the marriage. The plaintiff further alleged that on August 22 the defendant visited her again and confirmed the above arrangement and asked her to accompany him to Sewri Station where they sat for over an hour. It was then arranged that the ante-nuptial agreement would be given the next day. They again met at the house of Mrs. Henriques on the 24th August 1933. The defendant was also present. He had brought the draft of the alleged agreement. Then the parties proceeded to St. Peter's Church, Bandra, to record their engagement in the church register before Fr. Soler. However, they left when the latter said it was unnecessary

When the plaintiff returned home, she found that the draft was not according to agreement, thereupon she approached Fr. Soler who sent for the defendant. The latter, in breach of his promise, it is alleged, stated to Fr. Soler that he did not now wish to marry the plaintiff. This caused the plaintiff to sue him for Rs. 5,000 as damages for the breach of promise to marry.

The defendant admitted that he went to the house of the plaintiff, when invited, to talk over the conditions of marriage, but denied that he at all proposed to give to the plaintiff ornaments worth Rs. 1,000 or that he wanted to provide all necessary clothing, saris, etc., and also denied that he agreed to give any house to the plaintiff after marriage, whether completed or under construction.

He also admitted that there were proposals and counter-proposals, but denied that they had ever crystallised into a promise. There was, therefore, no promise of marriage

The suit was dismissed and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the defendant's costs.

Mr. Hundgund, an advocate from Bombay, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara, advocate from Bandra, pleaded for the defendant.

Accepting Offices & Rejecting Constitution, A Camouflage

NO LIBERTY THROUGH PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS, SAYS SARDUL SINGH

CALCUTTA, July 11.

"It is really camouflage to say that we are going to accept offices and reject the constitution," declared Sardar Sardulsingh Caveshar, president of the All-India Anti-Ministry Committee, as the principal speaker at a mmmoth meeting held at Albert Hall this evening.

The subject was "Acceptance or non-acceptance of offices" and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presided. The Sardar said it was Bengal leaders who first told India that liberty could come not through petitions and memorials but through self-reliance. "We cannot really do good to the country even if the whole of the amount of money at the disposal of the Government of India were to be placed in the hands of the ministers," added the Sardar "and in that case all the blame now going to the Congress. The policy of hesitation should now definitely cease. The straight answer should have been—under no circumstances could ministry be accepted and Congressmen should not be part and parcel of Government.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose urging the audience to "defy the defeatist mentality that had come over the people" stressed that it was fallacious to consider that through acceptance of ministry we would be able to retain the ancient Hindu culture.—A.P.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

The Reforms Department of the Orissa Government has published a communique regarding the rules and regulations of next elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. It states that the draft electoral rolls have been prepared and that they will be published within a fortnight. After that 21 days' time will be given for voters of Mahomedan and general constituencies for filing objection and other constituencies will get 14 days' time. The communique has also supplied information regarding educational qualifications, qualifications of Labour voters and Trade Unions and women's constituencies.

The communique referring to the qualifications of women voters announces the decision of Government for not enforcing the literary qualifications in the first election.

Trade Unions there are none in Orissa, and in order that they should form a constituency; they should be registered a year before the elections.

FOR BETTER INDO-EUROPEAN UNDERSTANDING

Progressive Group Formed In Bombay

A non-party organisation known as the Indian Progressive Group has been recently formed in Bombay. The objects of this group are to bring all sections and communities of Indians to meet on a common platform and thereby promote the political, economic and social welfare of India. It has also among its aims the creation of a better understanding between Indians and Europeans than has hitherto existed.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

Membership is open to all Indians, irrespective of caste, creed, community and party. All are welcome because first and foremost object of the movement is to create a Group representative of all Indian interests that can speak with a united voice on important matters affecting the country. For the present, the activities of the Group are mainly educative and informative, the purpose being to provide opportunities for young Indians to take enthusiastic and intelligent interest in important problems facing them and their country. The average young Indian engaged in his daily occupation has not the time, even if he had the inclination, to acquire first-hand knowledge and information about current questions. The group seeks to remedy this handicap by arranging talks given by eminent persons qualified to speak on their subjects with a view to stimulating interest that may ultimately lead to active participation in political life, first of the City and then of the country.

If this first object is successfully attained, it is bound in the long run, either directly or indirectly, to lead to the second object, namely the political, economic and social advancement of the country by breaking down narrow sectional and communal barriers based on orthodoxy, ignorance and prejudice, and by the general interest in the problems of the day, which, it is hoped will lead in some cases at least, to active participation in movements affecting the progress of India.

LIAISON COMMITTEE

Finally, the third object of the Group is the creation of a better understanding between Indians and Europeans. For this purpose, a Liaison Committee has been selected consisting of representatives of both the Indian and European Progressive Groups. This Committee arranges joint talks and debates where opportunities of social contact and a frank exchange of ideas are provided. At these meetings eminent persons, both Indian and European, will address the Groups on live problems after which a general discussion takes place, stimulating interest in the respective points of view and leading to a knowledge of current affairs.

In conclusion, this Group is perhaps responsible for the first organised attempt at creating a better understanding all round in the interests of progress in India. Those Indians who are interested in the activities are invited to write to the acting Joint Secretary, the Indian Progressive Group, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

THREE KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

SIALKOT, July 11.

Following torrential rains a building in Moholla Dharowal collapsed this morning, killing outright three persons including a mother, her ten-year old daughter and three-year old son, and injuring her old mother.

The victims were asleep when the building suddenly came down completely, burying them under the debris. Prompt excavation resulted in the rescue of the old woman who was removed to hospital.

Some shops also have collapsed and the low-lying parts of the City are under water.—United Press.

POST MASTER ARRESTED

What Happened To Everest Party's Articles And Letters?

DARJEELING, July 11.

In connection with the missing of postal articles of the Everest Party, Mr. M. Misra, Deputy Superintendent of Police Darjeeling, under instructions of Mr. Grassby, Superintendent, and Mr Griffith, Deputy Commissioner, started enquiries, and it is reported, traced several letters written by members of the Everest party and porters about the end of April and beginning of May being delivered to the addressees only last week, bearing Gangtok date stamp.

The matter was immediately communicated to the Political Officer Sikkim, and it is stated, following search of the Gangtok Post Office, over 40 airmail letters sent by the Everest climbers long ago were recovered in the office building. Postal inspection made simultaneously revealed shortage of over a thousand rupees in the departmental cash in the Post Office.

The latest information is that the Post Master in charge of Gangtok Post Office is placed under arrest. Further investigation is proceeding under direct supervision of Mr. Grassby.—A.P.

HEADMASTER STABBED

GUNTUR, July 11

The sensational report of a gruesome murder committed on the night of July 9 last is just received here.

Mr. Kandala Hanumantha Rao, Headmaster of the Board High School at Kollur, is alleged to have been stabbed by four students on Thursday night. The alleged assailants made good their escape and the Headmaster was immediately removed to hospital where he expired one hour later.

It is rumoured that the motive of the crime was a grudge borne by the students against the Headmaster for refusing admission to them in the school.—United Press.

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

This Huge Piece of Cumbersome Machinery, Which Is Called a "Mud Jack," Is Used to Raise the Surface of a Paved Highway Which Has Settled.

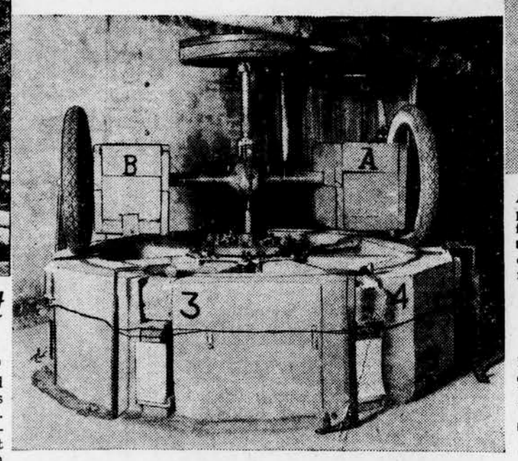
Why Roads Get "Tired"

Amazing Discoveries Made by Engineers Show That Highways, Like Human Bodies, BreakDownWhen They Are Stressed Beyond Their Strength.

ROADS, as well as the people who travel over them, get tired and have break-downs from fatigue. This discovery is among the most practical results of the intensive engineering research into the behavior of roads and road materials in recent years. Highway engineers have found that roads become fatigued just as human bodies do, when stressed beyond their strength. There is this important difference, however. A section of paving loaded beyond its limit breaks and cannot recover its original strength as can human tissue.

Some fifteen years ago, highway engineers began to observe that pavement sections sometimes broke down although no single load heavy enough to exceed their strength had passed over them. With this observation as a starting point, a series of investigations with elaborate apparatus was begun.

Experiments were conducted in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Public Roads. Several different types of elaborate apparatus were devised for measuring fatigue in paving material. One of these incorporated the rear axle and wheels of an automobile with high pressure tires. Weight boxes were fastened near the wheels, which were then run in a circle over the material to be tested. The number of circuits of the wheels were recorded automatically.



An improved type of fatigue testing machine was later developed in which weights were alternately raised and lowered to impose a measured load on test specimens at the rate of ten cycles a minute. Delicate instruments measuring to one ten-thousandth of an inch were attached to the test specimens to record the amount of bending on both sides.

Thousands of repetitions of loads were imposed on hundreds of test specimens and the results were carefully checked. Out of these tests evolved data now applied to all rigid slab road design.

It was proved that paving material has what engineers call a fatigue limit. This is the greatest load or weight which can be repeatedly applied to a road slab without breaking it. It was also shown that the "fatigue limit" is always less than the maximum stationary weight which the material will stand without breaking. After being subjected to thousands of repeated stresses the material gets tired, loses its power to return to normal after being bent by a weight and finally breaks.

This "fatigue limit" bears a definite relation to the total stationary weight which the material will sustain. This enables engineers to build a factor of safety into road slabs so that they will not break down under an infinite number of repetitions of the heaviest loads resulting from traffic. This is just one more instance of the way in which years of tedious research enables the highway engineers to spend the road dollar more wisely.

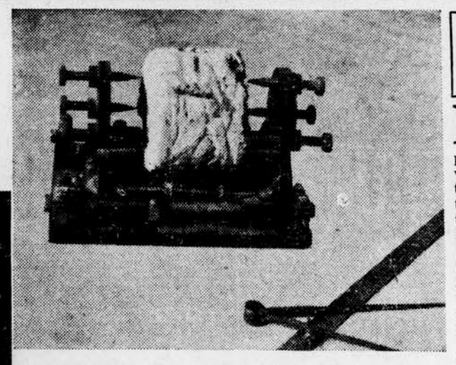
Highway engineers also have found by tests that while early morning may be the most pleasant hour for summer driving, it is hardest on the roads. This is true because the edges of a rigid slab road curl up away from the supporting soil as they cool off after the heat of the day. As the temperature increases, the slab tends to warp downward a corresponding amount. Hence, but for engineering precautions, he who would be kind to his road, should choose a warmer hour of the day for his driving, especially with heavy loads.

The engineers who design roads, however, do not rely on kindness to safeguard roads from damage. Aware of the cycle of this curling action, they design a road for the traffic it is expected to carry. Thickened edge sections provide a factor of safety for loads at all hours of the day.

Measurements made with precision instruments on test roads revealed the necessity of building road slabs strong enough to act as a bridge at times when a section of the road slab may be away from contact with the underlying soil.

This behavior of a road slab was observed on test roads. Similar findings were made in various tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and in other tests made by highway officials in several states.

Equally important were the great number of tests and observations made by highway engineers on the behavior of the soil underlying roads. From these observations it was determined that all soils have a definite limit of pressure which they can support without being depressed or displaced. This supporting strength of soils, it was found, varies with the seasons and under different degrees of moisture. It ranges all the way from less than five pounds per square inch to as much as 50 pounds.



Above: The Apparatus Used for Measuring the Thickness of Cores Cut from Pavement Slabs.

Left: The Mechanical Set-Up Which Is Used to Investigate "Fatigue" in Concrete.

Accurate knowledge of this supporting strength of the soil under a road is important to the highway engineer. The wheels of heavy vehicles put pressure on a relatively small area at one time and engineers try to keep this pressure within the limits which the soil will sustain.

Invariably when wheel pressure transmitted through the surface material of a road to the underlying soil exceeds the weight which the soil will bear, breaks occur and holes and ruts develop. This action is exactly like what happens when you squeeze a tube of tooth paste. The soil is squeezed and flows horizontally leaving a depression in the spot where the pressure was applied. The depression naturally follows the wheel tracks of traffic, thus creating ruts and other irregularities in the pavement.

Out of all these observations of soil behavior and the relation between a paved surface and the earth on which it rests, were evolved definite theories and standards of practice in road-building.

Radio Alarm

ELECTRICAL engineering is now forestalling the kidnaper and the burglar, two of the oldest human parasites, by means of a radio alarm which affords homes protection against these marauders. This device is claimed to be an adequate and fool-proof protective system against invasion of the home by a person of criminal intent. Frightening the marauder before rather than after he has gained entry, gives the greatest possible protection to the members of the household, as the criminal trapped within the home is a highly dangerous individual.

The radio alarm is a sensitive electrical apparatus operating on advanced radio principles, the function of which is to encircle all doors, windows, or openings in a home or nursery with an invisible "radio" field, and, having done this, to operate an alarm system of some type the instant this field is penetrated or disturbed by the presence of a human body attempting to enter the protected area. Although the action is immediate and absolutely foolproof, the field thrown from its antenna system is harmless and cannot be detected by the intruder.

The control mechanism is installed within the protected area, generally in the cellar or in a closet. Antenna wiring is run to openings or areas it is desired to protect and from this antenna the sensitive "radio" field is generated only where desired. Installation of the antenna wiring can be concealed.

When the system has been turned on and is in operation, protection exists regardless of whether windows or doors are open or closed and warning is given before the criminal can enter.

A Device to Determine Degree of a Driver's Drunkenness

The Subject Looks Into the Machine Which Tests His Mental Faculties and Eye Muscles to Determine His Condition by Ability to Recognize Numbers and Letters and to Locate Various Lines and Dots.

SINCE alcohol has been presented as a leading cause of motor car fatalities on highways, some method of making an accurate measurement of drunkenness and the testing of automobile drivers, is recognized as imperative in view of the mounting toll of death.

One such device perfected for this purpose of testing tipsy drivers is used by police departments to determine whether a driver is intoxicated; if he is color blind and whether he can see well at distances.

The machine tests the control of the muscles (in the eye) as well as the mental faculties. Ten slides are shown the subject as he looks into the machine. His condition is determined by his ability to identify numbers and letters of decreasing size and locate the position and number of various lines and dots.

Just how drunk does the driver of a motor car have to be before he is intoxicated, according to legal opinion? The laws of different states vary on that point as the following opinions show:

In order for a person to be intoxicated, it is not necessary for him, according to Mississippi courts, to be so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be mentally and physically incapable of taking care of himself.

In Arkansas, "intoxication" has been defined as follows:

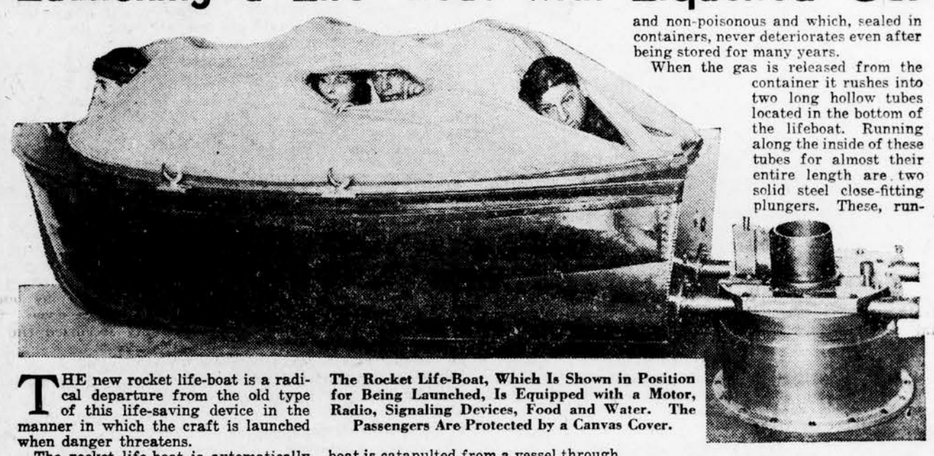
"A man may be said to be drunk whenever he is under the influence of intoxicating liquors to the extent that they affect his acts or conduct, so that persons coming in contact with him could readily see and know that the intoxicating liquors were affecting him in that respect."

In Texas, a person is held to be intoxicated where a sufficient quantity of intoxicating liquor had been taken into the stomach to deprive him of normal control.

In Minnesota, the court, in discussing the term "under the influence of intoxicating liquor," said:

"When a person is so affected by intoxicating liquor as not to possess that clearness of intellect and control of himself that he otherwise would have, he is under the influence of intoxicating liquor."

Launching a Life-Boat with Liquefied Gas



THE new rocket life-boat is a radical departure from the old type of this life-saving device in the manner in which the craft is launched when danger threatens.

The rocket life-boat is automatically launched from a ship by the pulling of a plunger or pressure on a button. The boat is catapulted from a vessel through the power derived from a special form of liquid gas which is non-inflammable and non-poisonous and which, sealed in containers, never deteriorates even after being stored for many years.

When the gas is released from the container it rushes into two long hollow tubes located in the bottom of the lifeboat. Running along the inside of these tubes for almost their entire length are two solid steel close-fitting plungers. These, running out through the boat at its stern, are connected to a circular launching davit which rigidly supports the lifeboat on the vessel. The expansion of the gas as it mixes with the air in the tube exerts a pressure against the rigid pistons causing the boat to shoot forward. The action of the catapult and the design of the boat is such that it will always strike the water in a horizontal position with the bow of the lifeboat in a slightly elevated position.

The Rocket Life-Boat, Which Is Shown in Position for Being Launched, Is Equipped with a Motor, Radio, Signaling Devices, Food and Water. The Passengers Are Protected by a Canvas Cover.

The Fad for Initials on Legs

Disks Bearing the Wearer's Initials or Monogram Are Cut Out of a Rubberized Material and Stuck on Each Side of Both Legs at a Point Just Above the Ankle. The Letters Show Plainly Through Sheer, Silk Stockings.

LONDON girls have started a new fad in wearing their initials. They are "passing up" the ankle-chain for a new leg ornament in the form of their initials or monograms.

This odd decoration consists of four disks, cut out of rubberized material, bearing the wearer's initials which are stuck to each side of both legs at a point just above the ankles. The lettered disks, which come in all colors, plainly show through sheer stockings.

Periscope Glasses

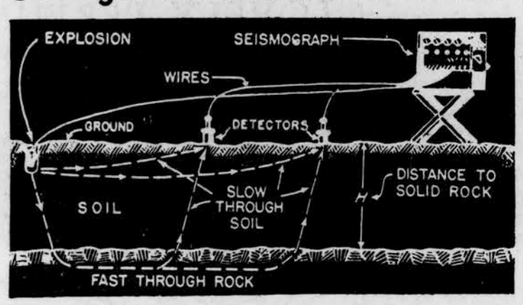
NEW comfort is added to the restful and relaxing luxury of reading in bed by the invention of a type of glasses which work somewhat on the principle of a submarine periscope.

They are called "recumbent glasses" and enable the reader to "see around the corner," as it were.

The periscopic effect of these glasses is produced by double reflecting prisms which reflect all images at a right angle and right side up. This enables the wearer to lie in comfort flat on his back and look directly at the ceiling. The prisms in the glasses present to the eyes of the reader each page of a book as it is easily held in the body position.

How Underground Rocks Are Located by Sound Waves

A Diagram Drawing Showing How the Sound Waves of Artificial Earthquakes Are Used to Locate Underground Rocks.



WHEN engineers wish to ascertain the presence of underground rocks they do so by making artificial earthquakes. This method enables them by the precise timing of sound waves racing through earth and through earth and rock to find the distance below the ground surface to solid rock. Such information is needed in planning bridges and buildings, estimating cost of grading for highways, drilling oil wells and for other purposes.

The measuring instrument, as described in The Scientific American, is a sensitive seismograph. The method saves the time and expense of drilling to find out how deep the rock lies.

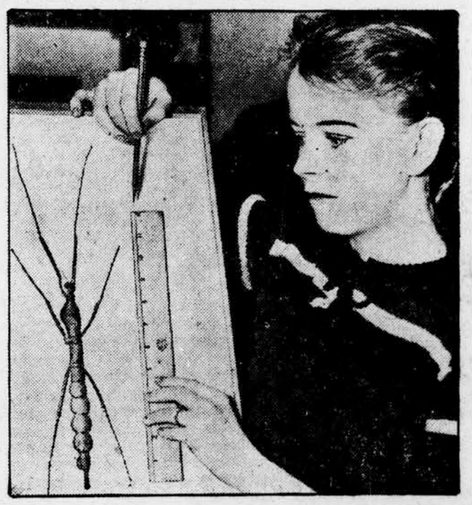
Accurate results are obtained by measuring the speed with which an impulse from the explosion of a buried blasting cap or small charge of dynamite travels through the ground. Such an impulse will travel through soil at a speed of 1,000 to 6,000 feet per second but the speed through rock is 16,000 to 20,000 feet per second. A cap is exploded in the ground and at the same time the electric current exploding the cap causes a record to be made with precise apparatus for measuring time. Special detectors are placed at different distances from the explosion and pick up the impulse as it comes through the ground. The detectors are electrically connected with the time-recording device and the time of travel of the impulse from the explosion can be measured to a small fraction of a second.

When a detector is close to the explosion one impulse coming through the soil is received. At a greater distance an impulse coming through soil is received and a second one moving down through soil to rock, through rock, and from the rock up to the surface arrives a fraction of a second later. At still greater distances the impulse moving through soil and rock arrives ahead of the impulse moving more slowly through soil alone. Knowing the speed of travel through soil and through rock and the time of travel through different distances it is possible to calculate how far the impulse went downward through soil before it encountered rock.

The World's Largest Insect

A "WALKING-STICK" only 18 inches in length would not excite a great deal of curiosity or wonder, perhaps, except as a cane belonging to a human midget. When a "walking-stick," however, is found to be what the entomologists describe as the largest insect in the world, there is ample cause for wonder.

The insect walking-stick is a great curiosity outside of the island of New Guinea, where it is a familiar sight. The main part of its elongated multiple-jointed body somewhat resembles a half a dozen or so closely strung beads. From each side of the insect's body extend three long, slender legs. Thus when the insect goes "on all sixes" its greatly elongated body gives it the appearance of a "walking-stick."



"The Walking-Stick," a Giant Insect 18 Inches in Length, Which Is Found in New Guinea.

Somalis Trespass "Purdah" Quarters

INDIANS IMPRISONED

Indian Traders' Complaint To British Consul

There is scarcity of news from Abyssinia due to strict censorship imposed by the Italian authorities.

Our correspondent from Djibouti reports that not only have Indians lost heavily in the recent looting, but Italian authorities also arrest Indians and imprisen them on flimsy charges.

The Italians are reported to be planning the use of gas and bombs to purge Gara Mullata of Abyssinian concentrations.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, May 14.

Indians suffered heavy losses in 5 days' looting at Addis-Ababa and two days' looting at Harrar.

Radio messages were sent to the Italian Commander-in-Chief to come to the rescue and, thanks to the resourcefulness of Marshal Badoglio, Italian troops were rushed to the city by thousands and they arrived in time. Since then, the situation has improved in Addis-Ababa, but many of the well-known Indian traders have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, only the house of Messrs G. M. Mohamedalli and Company was saved. It is said that the British authorities helped the employees with arms and they repulsed all Abyssinian attacks against them.

The same thing happened in Harrar, for two days. All the shops were looted and an Arab British protected person called Hassan Bazerah was killed. Messrs. Lakhmichand Bhagwandas lost 26 thousand dollars in these towns.

Marshal Greziano was just in time to save Harrar from being totally destroyed. He rushed troops in lorries. The situation has improved considerably.

In Dire-Dawa the French troops had taken possession, but the native quarters were left unprotected; so far 16 hours the citizens were fired at from both sides.

The house of an Indian had about 200 machine gun bullet marks. But early next morning the Italian troops arrived and the Abyssinian forces at once melted away. These troops at once hoisted the Italian tri-colour and started disarming the people of the town.

INDIAN TAILOR JAILED

DJIBOUTI, June 25.

Since writing to you last, another Indian was put in prison by the Italians. First, an Indian tailor was imprisoned, simply because he refused to sell them cloth belonging to other people. Two young Somali soldiers went and reported to the Police Chief and Abdul Razak Abdulla was imprisoned for 6 days although he offered Italian European soldiers as witnesses the Chief said his soldier would not utter falsehood and so no defence witnesses would be accepted. The British Consul wrote two letters, but no notice was taken. At last he told me that an Indian carpenter was in prison in Addis Ababa for the last 15 days and the British Minister himself was not able to get him out.

The other Indian who was arrested was a Bohri a servant of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedalli and Company, Dire-Dawa.

The Somalis enter any house they like and do not care for any one. Even private quarters where purdah ladies live are sometimes entered by them.

RAILWAY STATION INCIDENT.

On the 23rd, in the evening, an Abyssinian went up the upper storey of the Railway Station at Dire-Dawa and fired 3 shots at the Italians as this man ran short of ammunition, he was captured and shot the next day. But early in the morning the next day, a cordon of soldiers was put around this town. No one was allowed to enter or go out of the town. Even goats, camels or cows were not allowed to go out for grazing. Every house and shop was most rigorously searched. From the Abyssinians, some rifles were recovered and after 8 hours, permission was given for the residents to do their work.

USE OF GAS AND BOMBS?

The Italian troops have at last gone to Gara Mullata where the Abyssinians had concentrated thousands of men and there was a sharp fight in which the Italians are said to have lost one captain and about 70 soldiers, but the Abyssinians last 500 soldiers and they finally melted away in the forests. As the big rains have started falling, the Italians wish to conquer this province by aeroplanes. They have already prepared a place for about 50 bombers and rumour has it that they may use bombs and gas to clear this Province of the Abyssinians who are reported to be in 5 or 6 columns. Of course as soon as troops approach them, they run away and whenever they are in need of any thing, their men enter these towns and go back after purchase.

The Abyssinians are reported to be occupying nearly all the hill stations of Gara-Mullata, Dedar Obbi, Baroda and many other places. A big fight is also reported outside Addis Ababa. The Abyssinians are still continuing their guerilla tactism everywhere.

INDIAN TRADERS' COMPLAINT

DJIBOUTI, June 18.

The British Consul came here last Saturday. He called all the Indians and asked them to hang the photos of King and Queen in their places from where the Italians had taken them. In the meantime, all the Indian traders came before him and reported that without issuing any kind of notice, the Italian authorities had seized more than 150 thousand lira notes which they had sent to their houses at Djibouti. They informed the British Consul that these packets containing lira notes were openly given by them, while all the Italian officers were seeing. The Consul asked them first to see the Italian Commander and they did so; but this officer said he could not do anything till he heard from Addis Ababa. The matter stands at this. So I draw the attention of our representative bodies in India to see that this money is returned to these Indians who have lost very heavily already by Abyssinians looting them.

CURRENCY ORDERS.

Orders have also been given that no liras, dollars, francs or sterlings are to be sent down to Djibouti. And the official rate of lira is 5 to one dollar. The traders are strictly ordered to sell silver dollars at this value (the present value of silver dollar being 7.50 liras) and any one found asking higher price than the fixed rate will be severely dealt with and imprisoned for one year.

The British Minister has ordered that Indians, Arabs and other British subjects must fill up forms A. B. & C. for the losses that they have suffered. But these forms are to be signed by the assessors. This is all right for the traders of Harrar, and Addis Ababa, but how can an assessor go to the interior where millions of dollars of merchandise had been looted. Abyssinians are busy looting and killing everywhere. Only Harrar, and Dire-Dawa are safe, but no one can go even 10 miles outside Dire-Dawa.

Abyssinian guerilla bands are busy everywhere. All the poor Mahomedan cultivators are being driven from everywhere. Thousands are coming down from places like Laga water. Bullolo, Kersa, Langai, Yabata Hulhul and Wahail, with their flocks, women and children. The Italians have been supplying them with food and are sending out troops everywhere. There have been many skirmishes, but the Abyssinians always run away and hide themselves when they find the soldiers coming, and start burning the villages of these poor people.

The Italians lost one aeroplane a few days ago. Of course, they are bringing a lot of these Abyssinians as prisoners and sending them away by train, but it seems that the Abyssinians are well supplied with arms. As soon as these men land on stations, they go and rejoin their chiefs and start trouble again.

Besides, thousands of troops are being rushed to Addis Ababa by every train. We are unable to get much news as there is strict censorship.

Hyderabad (Dn.), July 11.—The embalmed body of Khan Bahadur Mir Zainuddin District and Sessions Judge, Madras presidency and son-in-law of Nawab Mirza-yarjung Bahadur Chief Justice of Hyderabad who died in Germany in January last has now been brought Gulbarga and will be interred on Monday in the precincts of the tomb of the great Muslim Saint Hazrath Khawaja Bandemawaz.

CATTLE WEALTH OF SIND

Viceroy's Initiative Gives Impetus To Animal Husbandry

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The impetus given to the improvement of livestock by His Excellency the Viceroy, followed up with equal avidity by His Excellency the Governor of Sind, has resulted in attention of agricultural and humanitarian sections being focussed on the problem of Animal Husbandry. Earlier in the week Maharaj Doongursee donated three fine specimens of Karachi red bulls to the local pinjrapole, laying the foundation stone for rejuvenation of the well-known breeds of Sind cattle.

In Sind there are three important breeds of cattle, namely, the Sindhi—Red Karachi,— the Thar Parkar and the Bhagnari. The first-named is essentially a dairy breed; the second is useful both for dairy and draught purposes and the third is solely a draught breed.

With regard to buffaloes the Sind Murrah type is common in the reverine tracts of the province and in rice-growing areas. In Sind the Buffalo is almost entirely used for milk production and seldom for draught purposes.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

There are two important breeds of sheep, namely the 'Dumba' or fat-tailed sheep and the ordinary Sindhi type. The 'Dumba' breed is usually found in the North Sind areas and in the Kohistan tract of Karachi districts. The Sindhi sheep is distributed throughout the province. Both the breeds are invaluable for wool and mutton production, while itinerant herds are utilised for manuring cultivated lands. There are also several types of goats in the province, the Burri breed being specially noted for the quality of its milk.

As regards poultry, the Aseel breed is the most notable, being largely used for table purposes. Ordinary 'deshi' poultry are to be found in all villages.

The first systematic effort at cattle improvement may be said to have been made with the establishment at Malir of the Willingdon Cattle Farm in 1920. The object of the farm was to scientifically breed and improve the Sindhi-Red-Karchi breed of cattle. A very fine herd of this breed was built up there but in 1931 the farm was closed down on account of financial stringency and the best animals were transferred to the Government Fruit Farm at Mirpurkhas, for maintenance. The work of scientific breeding and early maturity was continued. At present the herd at the Government Farm consists of approximately 75 animals. It is from this farm that the three stud bulls 'Malcolm', 'Tat' and 'Gopi' were acquired the other day for the Karachi Pinjrapole. A few young bulls from this breed have been given out in the districts on the 'Premium Bull System'.

A scheme for the extension of improved Thar Parkar cattle in the Barrage areas of Sind was prepared by the Chief Agricultural officer and is still under the consideration of Government.

MURRAH BUFFALOES.

A small herd of Sind Murrah buffaloes has been established at the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand, but no scientific work on buffalo-breeding is in progress. No efforts have been made in the direction of the scientific improvement of sheep, goats or poultry in the province. The Agricultural Department in Sind has no live-stock officer and live-stock section has been organised.

According to the programme of development for the next five years i.e., from 1936-41, drawn up by the Agricultural Department, the first recommendation is for the appointment of a Live-stock officer for Sind.

Further scientific research work on the improvement of the valuable indigenous breeds of cattle in Sind should be recommenced with the main objects of improvement of milk yields, early maturity and improvement of bullocks for draught purposes. For this purpose it is suggested that the Willingdon Cattle Farm at Malir should be re-opened and utilised in combination with the old Government Farm at Landhi, for the scientific improvement of the Sindhi-Red Karachi-breed of cattle. The Sindhi herd of cattle now being maintained at the Government Fruit Farm, Mirpurkhas, could with additions be utilised as foundation stock for this purpose.

A small breeding herd of Thar Parkar cattle should be established at the extended agricultural research station, Sakrand, and scientific breeding work commenced for the development of this dual purpose breed.

A small breeding herd consisting of 24 typical selected Bhagnari cows and 2 breeding bulls should be established at the right Bank Research Station, Dokri for scientific breeding work on this breed.

The herd of Sind Murrah buffaloes at present stationed at the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand, should be transferred to the Right Bank Research Station, Dokri, for scientific breeding work

At all research stations and auxiliary farms of the Agricultural Department in pens of selected 'deshi' hens, White Leghorn cocks—24 birds in all—should be provided and three-quarter bred cockerels should be bred for distribution in the districts for the improvement of indigenous poultry.

FIVE-YEAR SCHEME.

Another important proposal under the five-year scheme is that the scientific staff of the Agricultural Department in Sind should undertake at the Central Research Stations, detailed investigations into the comparative nutritive values of the main fodder crops and concentrates available in bulk in Sind for livestock.

Cattle fairs should be organised to take place annually at definite centres in Sind such as Malir for the Karachi breed: Umerkot for the Thar Parker Breed and Jacobabad for the Bhagnari Breed and propaganda work should be carried out to popularise such fairs among actual breeders by Government purchase of approved young male stock and award of cash prizes and certificates to successful competitors.

An investigation should be carried out by the Agricultural and co-operative depts. in Sind to determine the possibilities of the establishment of co-operative mill producers associations in rural areas and adjacent to centres of population in Sind.

The Agricultural Department should also prepare a scheme by which pinjrapoles and gowshalas in the province might co-operate in the work of cattle improvement.

Further, at each Auxiliary farm in Sind breeding bulls of breeds suitable to the district should be maintained and their services made available to the cultivators free or at a nominal charge. A register of the services of such departmental bulls should be maintained at the centres where they are situated.

It is anticipated that this wide and all embracing programme will be most useful for the guidance of the staff of the Agricultural dept and will serve as a measure of the progress which departmental research and district work may achieve in the near future towards the improvement of livestock in the province, on which rests the future of agriculture.—A. P.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL BENGAL

Anderson On Kurulia Khal Irrigation Project

CALCUTTA, July 11.

"To my mind, the manner in which you have accomplished this work represents one of the greatest advances that one can conceive in the life of rural Bengal and sets an example which, if properly followed up, may have far reaching consequences to the wealth and happiness of the people of this province. It has brought out into the open the wealth that lies concealed in energy, so long dissipated and lacking in co-ordination."

With these words His Excellency Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, performed the opening ceremony this morning of the Kurulia Khal irrigation project, practically the whole earthwork in the reexcavation of which has been done by voluntary labour.

The total number of workers has never fallen below 10,000 and on certain days it was as high as 20,000 people of all classes unaccustomed to doing work of this kind and coming from far and near were taking part in the works. The spirit had caught on in other parts of the sub-division and other districts also, and people were coming forward to emulate their example. "It is for that reason that I have come here to-day" said His Excellency. The project is said to be one, the like of which has not yet been seen anywhere else in Bengal in recent history.

TOWN TURNED INTO EMPORIUM.

The "Anderson Khal" is expected to serve a double purpose. It turns Brahmanbaria town into an emporium considerably annihilating time and space as much time was wasted by businessmen in reaching it by the circuitous route from Bhairab; secondly it will afford adequate relief to what is regarded as local subdivisional granary from successive pest of inundations which have been common during the last twenty years.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Govt. Of India To Fix Dates At End Of July

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 11.

It is expected that the dates for primary and final elections to the Provincial Assembly will be fixed by the Government at the end of July. The number of voters enrolled so far in different constituencies has exceeded Government estimates submitted to the Hammond Committee.

NAGPUR CITY WATER SUPPLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 11.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee in its meeting held this morning finally approved the Kanhan water supply scheme at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs and resolved to take the first instalment of the loan viz. five lakhs on October 1 on conditions imposed by the Government.

The rate of interest will be two per cent. or 1/2 per cent. more than the rate of Treasury Bills.

Cotacamund.—His Excellency Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi will visit the Pastour Instituto and the Nutritional Research Instituto at Coonoor on Friday next.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

population and 2 crores of revenue, while the loss to culture is not less to the discontented Bengali minorities of Bihar.

"All these grave factors have conspired to accomplish the ruin of Bengal through sheer poverty—factors which have been imposed upon her by other provinces and the Centre. But her internal factors, those created by the Bengalis themselves, are no less ruinous. The country is torn by internal divisions, divisions not merely between communities but also within each community or party. The whole province is split up into fragments, where a living unity, a united front, is needed to cope with national disaster.

The Hindus with all their talent and resources are incapable of an organised national action to defend their own interests. They have lost for ever their old political position in the State and are soon to be relegated as an important minority in the coming Constitution, with 50 seats out of 250 in its Legislature. By their divisions and quarrels, they have now hardly any thing left to quarrel about. The situation may yet and can only be saved by the compelling force of a national unity, unity between the communities on the basis of a common citizenship. The Muslims may gloat over their statutory majority or predominance, but its basis is artificial. The constitutional arrangement whereby the Hindus will form a fifth of the Legislature, while contributing to three-fourths of revenue will succumb to its own injustice. Separate electorates imply separate nationalities and separate purse. Separate electorate and joint purse cannot go together.

APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"Let Muslims and Hindus boldly unite on terms of equality with equal shares of Government and build up Bengal as a democracy and recover for their common motherland her lost position of economic and cultural primacy in India."—United Press.

BENGAL GOES TO WALL UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

Dr. Mukherjee Exposes Financial And Territorial Injustice Done To Province

CALCUTTA: (By Mail).

Before a crowded audience at the Y.M.C.A. under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, M.L.C., Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee delivered to-day a lecture on the subject of "Some Immediate Problems of Bengal."

PROBLEM OF ADEQUATE REVENUE.

Dr. Mukherjee said:

"The first and most vital of our problems is to find for the Province an adequate revenue to cater for the needs of her expanding population numbering nearly 50 millions, a population which is more than double that of Bombay. And yet the utmost favour that has been shown to Bengal in the financial findings of the latest expert is that Bengal may be treated as the equal of Bombay as regards her financial claims. A hopelessly inadequate revenue system which will spell utter ruin of the province and involve in it all communities, who are busy quarreling among themselves at the top, while the foundations of the State are going under.

Bengal's decline dates from the Meston Award. By it, out of her gross revenue of nearly 37 crores, she got a residual revenue of about 11 crores as a result of deductions due to the Centre. The net position broadly is that Bengal can spend only 11 crores for the needs of her 50 millions, while Bombay can spend 15 crores for 19 millions and Madras 17 crores for 42 millions. While the State spends on the Bengalee only Rs. 2-8 per annum for his benefit, the Madrasi gets out of his State Rs. 4 and our Bombay brother Rs. 8. And the irony is, that while the unhappy Bengali gets the least out of the State, the State gets most out of him. He is to-day the most highly taxed Indian.

BIG SHARE FROM FEDERAL LOOT.

Bengal's Nation-Building Departments have been starved for about two decades. The comparative figures for the province will show how rotten is the state of Bengal. While she can spend only 14 on Education, Public Health and Sanitation, and other transferred subjects, U. P. spends 30, Bombay 35, Punjab 32 and Madras 86. No wonder the Bengali must go to the wall and lose his old primacy in the struggle of life. The only remedy against this threatening ruin of Bengal's future is to recover from the Federal loot a revenue which should be equal per head of her population to that of other Provinces considering that she is intrinsically the richest of the provinces.

TERRITORIAL INJUSTICE.

"Allied to this financial injustice to Bengal, she has suffered from another graver injustice. She has lost to the Centre and other Provinces not merely Revenue, but also Territory. The territorial injustice to Bengal has hardly any parallel in history. The partition of Bengal was annulled under a provisional scheme as admitted by the King-Emperor himself through whom the Government promised a better ultimate scheme. That scheme is not yet fulfilled. In the meanwhile Orissa has emerged as a separate province, while some of the most valuable parts of Bengal remain annexed to Bihar.

The pity is that the leaders of Bengal are pre-occupied with communal and other problems and have no time to claim for the country its lost territories. It is a loss of nearly 12-1/2 millions of her

(Continued in Col. 5)

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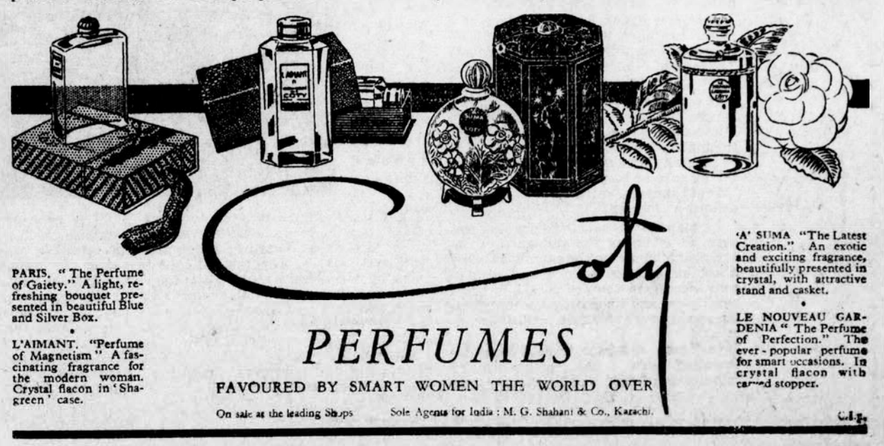

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And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

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Our London Letter

Sir B. N. Mitra Retires

Europeans And Indians Gather To Wish Him Godspeed And Farewell

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Last Sunday Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra retired from the post of High Commissioner for India, and the Indian Gymkhana Club wished him farewell at the Club Grounds in Thornby Avenue, Osterley, in the presence of over 300 friends. Though several English and European friends were present to wish god-speed to Sir Bhupendra, the gathering was essentially an Indian one. The high spot of Indian society, official and non-official, was well represented and it was the first summer function which indicated the arrival of many prominent Indians for a brief holiday. The local Indian community was represented by Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Mr. and Mrs. David Erulkar, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Mehta, Dr. and Mrs. K. M. Pardhy, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Dr. and Mrs. Nanda, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Kalra, Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rao, Sir Pudumji and Lady Ginwala and Mr. J. M. Parekh, Barrister-at-Law. The fresh arrivals from India included Sir Nowroji and Lady Saklatvala, Raja Sahib of Aundh, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Sorab Pochkhanawala, Lady Duggan, and Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter. Amongst Englishmen, with whom we shook hands were Lord Hawke, Sir and Lady Patterson, and Sir David and Lady Ezra.

The Indian cricketers added special interest to the gathering as headed by their Captain, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, Major C. K. Nayudu, Syed Wazir Ali, Mr. Mustaq Ali, Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Jehangir Khan, Mr. C. S. Naidu, Mr. P. Palia, Mr. Hindleker, and Mr. Mahomed Nissar, had arrived in time, to make every youngster in the gathering chase them for their autographs. Mr. Ramaswami, one of the Indian cricketers, was giving a helping hand to the Indian Gymkhana Club, in its Sunday afternoon match against a local Club.

Amar Singh, the hero of the previous day at the Lord's was missing, which caused special enquiries being made about him. Mr. Mehrhomji preferred to be away from Osterley, as he wanted to see how they organise demonstrations in this country. He went to Hyde Park to hear Major Attlee condemn the Prime Minister and the British National Government.

As I said earlier the gathering had an Indian touch. We could hear different Indian languages as we entered the spacious grounds of the Indian Gymkhana. Raja Sahib of Aundh was in his picturesque and coloured Indian turban, the Indian women, from the north, south, east and west, were in their gorgeous coloured sarees of many varieties. Mrs. Bhattacharjee entertained the gathering with Indian music, whereas an English woman staged a few dances.

TRIBUTE TO MITRA'S SERVICES.

Sir Abdul Qadir on behalf of Indian Gymkhana Club, paid tribute to Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra "for his distinguished services in India and for India in this country." Sir Abdul Qadir declared that when Sir Bhupendra accepted the office of High Commissionership he was not in a very robust health but it was heroic of him to have taken up and gone through it in spite of the handicap from which he suffered "Whatever Sir Bhupendra lacked," Sir Abdul Qadir added, "in physical health he made up for it in mental strength. He was not handicapped in mental strength and India should be proud that he is laying his office after such a strenuous work for the sake of the country. We wish him best of health when he goes back to his dearly loved homeland. In bidding farewell to Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra we extend hearty welcome to his successor, Sir Firoz Khan Noon."

In response to the wishes of the gathering, Sir Bhupendra Nath decided to address the gathering, in spite of his doctor's advice. As he was helped to the rostrum, he left an impression that he is a picture of very poor health and many voices muttered "Oh, he should not strain himself." However, Sir Bhupendra assured the gathering that Sir Abdul Qadir had made a slight error, as he was in robust health when he left India for London to take up the High Commissionership.

"When I came to this country," Sir Bhupendra continued, "I was in the best of health. But in 1930 I lost my wife, therefore there was certain amount of persuasion to make me accept the office in London. And the very first spell of English climate affected my health. My doctors, on their part, advised me to marry, an advice which I could not accept. Then last year's ceremonies actually finished me. Nevertheless, I think I have tried my best during the last five years to do my duty and all that a Civil servant can say is that 'He tried his best to do his duty.' Many friends and well-wishers have advised me to settle down in life in this country. But that is impossible. India is my home and my country and that itself furnishes a special attraction to me to return there. No, I will not settle down here. My country wants me and I go back to die."

Lady Qadir garlanded Sir Bhupendra who shook hands with many friends, who wished him god-speed and early recovery from his bad health.

When the elder of the gathering was chatting amongst itself, the youngsters surrounded the Indian cricketers, asking them various questions on the game that was in progress at the Lord's in the first Test match. Nissar had to assure his young admirers that he would do his best on Monday to finish the remaining England batsman. Hindlekar was a special attraction. Over and over again he had to thank his sympathisers for the earnest enquiries, they made about his injured finger.

In the meanwhile, Prince Victor continued to act as the godfather of these cricketers by persuading them to have refreshments from time to time. And yet someone from the gathering wanted to know how these Indians make catches in the slip. So, we went round the slip practising board, where Major Naidu, Bannerjee, Mustaq Ali, C. S. Naidu and Jehangir Khan entertained the crowd of cricket enthusiasts by practising slip catches. And in another corner Wazir Ali was showing his admirers some of his juggling tricks with which he entertains his mates now and then.

INDIAN COLONIAL ASSN.

I understand from Mr. R. S. Nehra that a meeting was held at his residence in Chalkhill Road, Wembley recently, when after a thorough discussion, it was decided to establish a central Indian Colonial Association in London. The aims of the Association are to safeguard the interest of Indians staying in the British Colonies. Mr. Nehra is the President of the new organisation with Dr. C. L. Katial as Vice-President and Mr. N. D. Tangri its honorary secretary. The committee includes Mr. B. L. Anantani, Mr. J. R. Pandit, Mr. Iqbal Ali Shah and Mr. D. Varma.

Addressing the Council of the British Medical Association at its meeting held on June 10, Sir Henry Brackenbury drew attention to the action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in recognising the degrees of four Indian universities. I reproduce here an extract from the proceedings of the Council as reported in its official journal of June 20:

CHANCES FOR INDIAN DOCTORS IN LONDON.

Sir Henry said: "This meant that graduates from these universities could come upon the Colonial Register and practise here on an equality with persons on the British Register. There might, therefore, be a number of qualified Indian doctors coming over and practising in this country who had not complied with the requirements laid upon practitioners here. He was informed that the economic conditions in India were such that the graduates of these universities, who were being turned out in increasing numbers year after year, would find that they could not so easily earn a living in their own country as they could if they came over and practised in this country, as the new statutes would them to do. The possibility of a large number of these graduates practising here in competition with doctors who had had to fulfil conditions more stringent must be envisaged. In reply to a question Sir Henry Brackenbury added that it was in 1930 that the Indian universities refused inspection by the General Medical Council, and the Council thereupon refused to recognise their diplomas or degrees. They had now submitted to the Indian Medical Council.

The Chairman (Dr. E. Kaye Le Fleming) said that he had allowed Sir Henry Brackenbury to make the statement, but it did not arise upon the agenda and he could not permit debate upon it. The Council had been made aware of the position.

WHY MARCH ON LEGISLATURE?

Madras Official View Of Propcsed Demonstration Of Jobless

OOTACAMUND, July 11

It is understood that the Government of Madras have taken notice of the hunger-march of the unemployed intended according to a press report, for presentation of a petition to the Madras Legislative Council at the next meeting.

The official view appears to be that a petition for administrative action should be made to the Executive Authority and that the constitutional position never admits of personal presentation of petitions by deputationists to Legislatures except through representatives therein.—United Press.

DISSENSIONS IN HINDU COMMUNITY

What B. P. V. S. Sangh Apprehends Of M. C. Raja's Bill

The following is the opinion of the Bombay Provincial Varnasram Swarajya Sangha on M. C. Raja's Bill for removal of civil disabilities introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and in the course of which it issued:

DISSENSIONS IN COMMUNITY.

The Sangh apprehends that if the above drastic Bill is passed into law in the present form, it would create dissensions in the Hindu Community and it is sure to lead to constant clashes and violent struggles between the caste Hindus and the classes of persons for whose benefit the proposed Bill is sought to be passed into law and even to breaches of the peace.

The Sangh is further of the opinion that the object with which the above Bill is introduced viz., to abolish untouchability cannot be achieved looking to the basic constitution and structure of the Hindu society and it would be a gross violation of the fundamental rights of freedom and liberty of an individual, if he should be compelled against his wish, under pressure of forced legislation to keep relations with the untouchables against the positive dictates of his Scriptures and his own conscience. The Sangh further begs to point out that it is none of the business of the legislature to interfere by any legislative enactment with the fundamental rights of freedom and liberty of conscience of an individual in social and religious matters according to the dictates of his own faith and personal law to which he is subject.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SUPPLY LABORATORY LIMITED

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3. Dr. A. C. CHATTERJI, D.Sc., DR. ING. (Berlin), Professor of Chemistry, Lucknow University.
4. Captain C. P. MUKHERJI, M.B., I.M.S. (Retd.)
5. Professor B. K. CHAUDHURI, Head of the Chemistry Dept., B. N. College, Patna.
6. Dr. T. P. SINHA, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.
7. Dr. S. C. ACHARYA, Promotor and Director, Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., Baitalpur, Member Municipal Board, Deoria.

To make the country self supporting in respect of medicine, this Company has been started with the object of manufacturing standardised Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Biological preparations, Sera, Vaccines, Antiseptic Cotton and Dressings, etc., on a large scale. To give practical shape to this huge affairs, a plot of about 100 acres of land has been acquired and a large number of buildings have been constructed thereon. It is expected that the erection of machineries will be completed by August and the Company's production will be placed on the markets of India and Burma simultaneously by the September next.

PUBLIC OPINION:

The "A. B. PATRICA" of Calcutta says:—"Messrs G. C. Acharya and Co., the well-renowned businessmen of U.P., are the managing agents and they had an important hand in the promotion of this Company. Before long, they have made a name by floating the Shree Sitaram Sugar Mills (with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs). Under such capable hands, it is but natural to hope that the Company will meet with success.

The "AJ" of Benares says:—Such a Company was badly needed in India. It is hoped it will surely succeed in its mission."

The "PIONEER" of Lucknow says:—"The Company has a bright future before it. It has a strong directorate consisting of many medical men and scientists of distinction."

The "HINDUSTAN TIMES" of Delhi says:—"At last the U. P., is going to be self-sufficient as regards medicines. It is hoped that medical men and public will patronise the Company."

The "SEARCH LIGHT" of Patna says:—"Directors are reputed Scientists and the Managing Agents are influential business men of long experience behind."

The "PRATAP" of Cawnpore says:—"The industry is most profitable and we hope that the Company will meet with great success."

The "LEADER" of Allahabad says:—"The industry is a most lucrative one and it is hoped its shares will be subscribed by our countrymen in full measure."

The "KING GEORGE MEDICAL COLLEGE CLINICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL" of Lucknow says:—"The enterprise is great, its objects are noble and most beneficial. We wish the I.M.S. Laboratory speedy progress and success in its mission."

The "NAVASHAKTI" of Patna says:—"Very highly reputed medical men and scientists are on its directorate. The Managing agents of the Company are honest, influential and very capable businessmen."

PROFIT

A similar manufacturing Company whose paid up capital is Rs. 2,45,270 has in such a year of economic depression, made a profit of Rs. 2,55,560 after making provision for depreciation, bad debts and all other charges. THIS SINGLE INSTANCE will convince you, how profitable this industry is.

Generally laboratory shares are sold at a premium to 2 to 3 times of their value. The shares of this laboratory are still available at par, but the value may go up at any moment without notice. Nearly half of the issued capital has already been subscribed and only the rest is offered for subscription. Please apply at once with the application-money in advance. All the applications will be entertained by rotation and when the capital is over-subscribed, the Company reserves the right of returning the money to the senders.

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Police Open Fire On Workers

SYRIAN LABOUR DEMONSTRATION FORCIBLY DISPERSED

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

About 2,000 labourers of Byrouth (Syria), a French Mandatory territory, have organised themselves to carry on agitation against the authorities for the redress of their grievances. Arranging processions along the principal thoroughfares of the City and shouting labour slogans they marched to the Office of the French High Commissioner.

The Police, it is reported, asked the party to disperse, which they refused. Apprehending breach of peace in the City the Police tried to disperse them by force. As the party was still adamant, the Police were compelled to open fire, whereupon the party quietly cleared from the area.

About ten labourers are reported to be wounded. No death is reported. Fifteen labourers have been arrested in this connection.

* * * *

Syria: Independent

A final meeting of the Foreign Ministry of France was held to consider the Syrian and Lebanon problems, when the representatives of both the countries were present. After long discussion a decision was reached by, which the Foreign Minister acknowledged the independence of Syria and Lebanon. The new names of these two Governments have been declared to be "Governments of Near East." The Ministers of Navy and War also attended the meeting.

* * * *

Turkish Ports

The Economic Ministry of Turkey have officially taken in their hands charge of the two ports of Azmir and Constantinople, which were managed by two important foreign companies, since the Turkish revolution.

* * * *

How To Resist Gas Attacks

Mustafa Kamal Pasha has inaugurated free night schools for the purpose of imparting education for the masses on "how to protect themselves against poison gas used in the latest methods of warfare."

* * * *

Conference Of Faiths

The Dean of Al-Azher University has accepted the invitation of the World Conference of Faiths, which is proceeding in London.

After sending messages of good wishes and success the Dean has sent a group of representatives on behalf of the University to attend the Conference. The papers of the Dean will be read on July 14.

* * * *

The Egyptian Cabinet have decided to participate in the deliberations of the Maimed Conference, which will be held in Budapest during the 2nd week of July.

* * * *

War 'Plane Crash

A war aeroplane crashed during its trial flights upon a number of houses in a village near the City. The houses were badly damaged, but no loss of life is reported. The pilot who is an Egyptian sustained severe injuries and has been removed to the hospital. The machine alone has cost the Government £3,000. The craft is reported to be completely wrecked.

* * * *

Return Of The Victimised

An official decision has been arrived at by the Government of Egypt to recall all the officials, who were dismissed on political grounds during the recent disturbances in Egypt.

Students who were also under the penalty of the law have also been released.

To express their gratitude to Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister and President of the National Party in Egypt, they marched in a procession to the offices of the Cabinet and cheered the President.

* * * *

Encounter With Chief Justice

A very unusual sequence to official conversation is reported from Egypt.

The Ministers of Finance and Law paid a visit to the Mixed Court in Cairo, where they were received by the Chief Justice and leading solicitors of the Court.

The Ministers were conducted through the Court Buildings.

After general and informal conversations, the Chief Justice invited the Finance Minister for a private talk. During the talk which lasted for an hour, the Chief Justice, who is a Swiss, is reported to have expressed his dissatisfaction with the proposal for permitting the Bar Association of the Cairo Civil Court to erect their premises there in the adjoining grounds, which is within the limits of the Mixed Court.

Vehemently opposing the proposal, the Chief Justice protested against the grant of permission. The heat produced by the discussion attracted the attention of the gathering outside. In spite of the Minister's calm words that it was too late for him to intervene the talk went on.

Abruptly dismissing the conversation the Ministers and party drove to their residences.

Later, when the Court officials found the Chief Justice penitent, they prevailed upon him to apologise to the Finance Minister, whereupon the Chief Justice is reported to have expressed apologies which the Minister acknowledged.

50 YEARS' SERVICE IN CANTON

British Community's Reception To Mr. Kavarana For Unique Service

(From A Correspondent)

CANTON, (By Mail).

Almost the entire British Community of Canton gathered at the Canton Club to accord a reception to Mr. H. S. Kavarana, a Parsee merchant of Shameen, on his completion of Fifty Years Residence at Canton. The reception was organised by the British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. Thus wrote the "Canton Daily Sun" in mail week.

Mr. Herbert Phillips, C.M.G., O.B. E. His Majesty's Consul-General, in making a presentation to Mr. Kavarana on behalf of the British Community, in the course of his speech, said:

Mr. Kavarana arrived in Shameen in 1886 at the age of 17. He came to join the Parsee community of businessmen whose early predecessors had started trading at Canton some 250 years ago, and who shared the difficulties of the days of the old factories in the time of the great East India Company. You will appreciate that the Parsee Community has from the beginning always been held in high esteem both by the Chinese and by the foreign community. And one might well say that their well-known representative Mr. Kavarana is a sort of landmark to-day in Shameen.

EARLY DAYS OF CAREER.

He was present in 1890 when the Duke of Connaught visited Canton and in that year the British Consulate was made a Consulate-General. He also saw the the visit of the Tzarevitch to Canton in 1891.

Our guest to-day has throughout this period rendered considerable service to British interests. He has served on the Committee for the Celebration of the Golden Jubilee of H. M. Queen Victoria in 1887, on the Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty in 1897 and on the Committee for the Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty, King George the Fifth in 1935. In addition he has served for about 16 years on the British Chamber of Commerce Committee, for nine years on the Sport Club Committee and as recently as five years ago he could be seen playing hockey. He is a first class advertisement for the climate. Other Committees of which he has been a member include the Committee of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, the Committee of British War Funds and the annual Committee for celebrating the Birthdays of three British Sovereigns.

But his labours have not been confined only to the British Concession, since I gather that he has served for 34 years as member of the French Municipal Council and was also 17 years in charge of the French Police. I am especially glad therefore to learn that he has received a very kind letter recently from the French Consul, Monsieur Eynard, testifying to the value of those services.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Having thus described the public services of Mr. Kavarana I should like before closing to express my own personal thanks to him for the assistance which he has rendered so freely to the British Consulate-General in matters concerning Indian affairs. That help has been valuable and in saying so I feel I speak also for many of my colleagues in the Consular Service in China who have been stationed in the past at Canton and especially for Mr. Kavarana's old friend, Sir James Jamieson, Consul-General at Canton for 17 years.

Mr. Kavarana, was then presented on behalf of the British Community at Canton with a silver salver suitably inscribed and also an envelope containing a cheque.

MR. KAVARANA'S REPLY.

Mr. Kavarana in the course of his reply said:—

What little I have done would have been done by any of you if you were to get such a chance as I had, and what little I had done is fully recompensed by your kindly feeling and I appreciated it very highly. Shameen is a very pleasant place like a Park where members of all nations live together in perfect peace and without a single jar, and let us all hope we keep this amity for long time.

A PLEA FOR DIRECT ACTION

(Continued from page 1)

and he warned the University authorities that they should not drive the students to extreme action.

Mr. Godiwalla then moved: "This meeting emphatically condemns the present system of the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, its method of appointing examiners, its system of Moderations, its standard of valuing the Answer Papers as seriously defective and positively harmful to the intellectual well-being of the students in particular and the academic welfare of the Presidency in general."

Mr. Godiwalla moving the resolution pointed out an instance in which a philosophy graduate and now a practising Advocate of the Bombay High Court appointed an examiner in English for the Matriculation examination, though it was known to the University authorities that the best type of examiners could be found from among the teachers and highly qualified educationists, who were in touch with the profession of teaching. Many qualified persons fit to be examiners did not find a place on the Board of Examiners, because they did not happen to posses the one required thing, namely, "influence" in proper quarters.

Mr. K. T. Chandy seconding the resolution said that the Academic Council did not seem to pay as much consideration to the recommendations of the Board of studies in the appointing of examiners as such recommendations deserved.

FORM PARENTS' LEAGUES

Mr. M. M. Chinoy supporting the resolution on benalf of the parents and guardians said that the students must carry on their agitation till the end. He suggested that Parents' Leagues should be formed to safeguard the interests of the students and these Leagues should be affiliated to the Students' Organisation.

After a few speakers addressed the meeting, the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. B. Kulkarni moved; "This meeting further resolves that inasmuch as the damaging consequences and the grave injustice inherent in the system have never been made more evident and objectionable, as in the last Matriculation examination held in April of this year, where, in only 28 per cent. out of a total of nearly 24,000 candidates passed, it is the bounden duty of the University to grant immediate relief to the thousands of distressed candidates in restoring the results to the average of the last five years, which 44 per cent. by giving grace marks in each subject or by holding a supplementary examination without charging any fees for the same. This meeting appeals to the general public in their capacity as parents and guardians to impress upon the University the necessity and the wisdom of such a step in the interest of the Presidency and its public as a whole."

The resolution duly seconded, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Jaichand Sett moved and Mrs. Sumati Gupte seconded: "This meeting is of the opinion that in order to eliminate the many shortcomings and the crying abuses of the present system of examination for the future, the University must overhaul the entire machinery of its examination system, making the examinations more of a test of the general fund of knowledge imparted to the student by his master, rather than an instrument for exhibiting the private prejudices and predilections of autocratic examiners as at present.

ENSURE SQUARE DEAL

While doing so the University should bear in mind that the University inflicts the minimum possible burden economically upon the examinees, and conducts its examinations in a manner which ensures a square deal and general comfort to the students".

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, speaking in support of the resolution, said that the demonstration of the students at the University Senate Hall could not be described as an unfortunate incident. In fact it was an historic incident that the students should be able to represent their case before the meeting of the Senate, and compel the Senators to adjourn.

It was not merely a question of reducing the fee for this examination or not charging any fee. It was necessary that the University should once and for all reduce the present fee charged for the Matriculation examination.

DIRECT ACTION PLEA

He exhorted the students to organise so that they might be able to send their representatives to the Seudents' Conference. The students must consider in all its aspects, and be prepared if necessary to launch direct action.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. T. Chandy on behalf of the "Matric Relief" Committee announced that a memorial was proposed to be sent to the Governor requesting him to review the Matriculation results. This memorial was already drafted and was being circulated among the guardians and parents of the students concerned. It would be sent to the Governor in about 10 days.

MEMORIAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that undoubtedly there was a difference of opinion regarding sending a memorial to the Governor. It should not be taken as granted that all those present at the meeting, including himself who presided endorsed the proposal. This proposal was not in the form of a resolution and was not brought before the meeting and it was only an announcement of the measure taken by the Matriculation Relief Committee and personally he was against it.

MONSOON STRONG FROM U. P. TO BENGAL

General Rainfall In Bombay Deccan, Mysore And N. Madras

POONA, July 12.

The Bareilly depression has filled up. The monsoon was strong from the United Provinces to Bengal and Assam and active in East and North Punjab.

Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in East Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfal are:—Cherrapunji nine inches; Cox's Bazaar five; Darjeeling four; Jalpaiguri, Berhampur, Chittagong, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Jagdalpur and Masulipatam two each.

Forecast:—Rainfall decrease but continue in the United Provinces continue fairly widespread in East and North Punjab, extend into the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir and occur locally in the Konkan and Madras Presidency. The monsoon will continue strong in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Strengthen in Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in Lower Burma during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

ABOLISH GRAZING TAX ON COWS

Jubbulpore M. L. C.'s Resolution For C. P. Council

JUBBULPORE, July 11

Mr. Dadu Ram, M.L.C., Jubbulpore, has given notice of a number of resolutions to be moved in the forthcoming session of the C.P. Legislative Council.

One resolution requests the local Government to penalise the slaughtering of cows within the Municipal limits in C P. and Berar; another one requests the Government to stop the killing of young and milch cows for the use of solidiers. The resolution goes on to demand the abolition of "grazing taxes" on cows in every village of C. P. and Berar. By another resolution the member asks for the presentation of 4 stud bulls to each tehsil in the province.

Another resolution which Mr. Dadu Ram has given notice of enquires whether the local Government, with a view to stop the illicit traffic in women, were prepared to enforce the Goonda Act in the C. P., and if so, when?—United Press.

NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

Celebrations In February Next

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) July. 12

H.E.H. Nizam, in the course of a communication in to-day's "Rahberi-Deccan," a local vernacular daily, observes that February 13th 1937 has been fixed for celebrations of His Silver Jubilee, and that State function connected with them will be held in the first week, the Rest of the amusements and similar side attractions will conclude before commencement of Moharum

It will be remembered in connection with the Silver Jubilee various committees were set up during December 1935, to work out jubilee arrangements. An Exhibition Board was also set up with Moazam Jah, Nizam's second son, as chairman, and Sir Akber-Myderi Naw Mehdiyar Jung Nawab Sir Nizamath Jung and Mr. T. J. Tasker as members. It will be recalled the Nizam's jubilee celebrations were postponed in view of His Majesty King George's untimely demise.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 11.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Rawalpindi of 9451 Reg. tons, Capt. R. C. Dane, arrived from Kobe via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo. s.s. Rawalpindi sailed on Saturday noon for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Varela of 1926 Reg. tons, Capt. F Harrison, arrived from Basra via Khorana shaby, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Takliwa of 3742 Reg. tons, Capt. A. G Fishley arrived from Durban via L'Marquis, Mozambique, D.-Salaam and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Victoria of 7145 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Castellito, arrived from Genoa via Italian Ports, Port Said, Massawa and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Biyo Maru of 3922 Reg. tons, Capt. M. Myoi, arrived from Karachi via Navlakhi with cargo of cotton and scrap steel.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy.'s s.s. Oil Tanker s.s. British Architect of 3439 Reg. tons, Capt. R. V. Putt, arrived from Abadan in ballast.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, July 11.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Japan of 3262 Reg. tons, Capt. S. Norbohm, sailed for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Altenfels of 5041 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Arns, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Fres. Polk of 6304 Reg. tons, Capt. C. W. Hawkins, sailed for New York via Suez with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros.'s s.s. Bintang of 4044 Reg. tons, Capt. H. M. Van Euck, sailed for Singapore via Alleppey, Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan line s.s. Anyo Maru of 5741, Reg. tons, Capt. G Kenkko, sailed for Kobe via Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 Reg. tons, Capt. R. C. Dane, sailed for London via Aden and Marseilles with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Barcelona of 3524 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Hill, sailed for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Victoria of 7145 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Castellto, sailed for Shanghai via Colombo with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy.'s s.s. British Strength of 4167 Reg. tons, Capt. F. J. Hill, sailed for Abadan in ballast.

O. S. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Borneo Maru of 4262 Reg. tons, Capt. Y. Iwasaki, sailed for Kobe via Tuticorin and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, July 11.

The following steamer entered for loading on 11-7-36:—

S.S. Mount Dirfys (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Karachi.

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 11.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—30 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.; 43 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 bales lentels S M Rajgor and Co.; 248 bags groundnut kernels S M Rajgor and Co.; 267 bags f. seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Beyrooth and Gothenburg:—10 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.; 6 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

For Oslo:—100 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Haifa:—45 bags black pepper V Kalidas and Co.

For Alexandria:—64 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Suez:—8 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton piece goods A Virj and Co.; 57 piece goods A Virji and Co; 57

S.S. Silverfels for New York:—75 bales old jute rags Patel and Co.

For Baltemore:—2400 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Binyo Maru for Yakohama:—392 bundles tin clipping B S Oil St. and D Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 11.

S.S. Naldera, agents M M and Co., from London:—26 pkgs. printing ink; 12 cases stationery; 28 cases cigarettes; 11 cases medicines; 28 cases preserves; 20 cases rum; 77 cases whisky; 50 bags farina; 97 bags tyres and tubes; 91 cases toilet soaps; 18 cases elect. lamps; 15 cases machinery; 25 bundles fuller earth.

From Amsterdam:—50 bags seed; 6 cases essential oil.

From Gothenburg:—16 cases machinery parts.

From Basle and Zurich:—34 brls. a colour; 8 cases artificial silk embroidered cotton goods.

From Tarrogona:—50 bags almonds.

From Alexandria:—85 bales cotton.

From Leincassol:—400 bags raisins.

From Port Said:—45 cases grape juice.

From Aden:—9 bales skins.

S.S. Barala, agents M. M. and Co., from Kamert, Mascat, Bahrein:—6 pkgs. specie; 8 bundles wool; 18 nos. empty cylinders; 7 bundles goat skins; 109 bags dry dates; 477 bags sardines; 287 bags fish maws; 44 bundles salted fish.

From Bushire, Kharanghahr:—20 bundles attari; 114 bags gum; 91 bundles attari; 20 bundles beeds; 224 bags barley; 113 bales salted skins; 302 bags gum; 3 bags almond seed; 13 bags raisins; 96 jottas assafoetida.

From Karachi:—7 chests fresh fish.

JAPANESE BAN ON CHINESE LABOUR?

Restriction On Immigration To Manchuria

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

The Manchoukuo authorities have imposed restrictions on Chinese desiring to enter Manchuria.

The Peiping-Mukden Railway has now ceased selling through tickets to Mukden except to foreigners.

Chinese desiring to go to Manchuria are required to carry a minimum of dollars 20.00 each (£1-5-), photographs of themselves and a certificate declaring that they are not going there to engage in manual labour.

The purpose of the Japanese action, it is stated, is to restrict migration of Shantung, Honan and Hopei labourers to Manchoukuo in great numbers during the sowing season.—Reuter

INDIAN'S DEATH IN BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The body of an Indian student, Ananta Iyengar, missing since November 4, 1934, has been found by a shepheard in the Bavarian Mountains, near Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Guides from the Alpine rescue organisation in Partenkirchen carried his body to the village. Papers and valuables belonging to the student were found in tact.

In November, 1934, search parties combed the mountains for weeks without success.

It is thought that death was due to exhaustion or that the student froze to death.

To meet the Sugar Committee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand gave a lunch party at the Cecil Hotel, Simla, on 9th July.

KUMARAPPA'S ADVIC TO VILLAGERS

"Use Hand-Pounded Rice And Give Work To Unemployed"

CHITTOOR, (By Mail.)

The role that the All-India Village Industries Association plays in rural uplift work was outlined by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, the organizing secretary of the All-India Village Industries' Association, in the course of an address delivered at Kuppam.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Kumarappa said that the All-India Village Industries' Association was started with a definite rural bias to improve the lot of villagers. Those who were connected with the Association at Wardha could only give them periodical advice. The burden of carrying out the work and reaping its benefit rested solely on the ryots' shoulders.

USE OF HAND-POUNDED RICE.

The villagers, he continued, were using for their food the polished rice brought from the mills. By eating such rice, the people were allowing a large portion of the rich nutritive ingredients of the diet go to waste. Therefore, in the interest of the national health and diet the use of hand-pounded rice was a dire necessity. By using hand-pounded rice a large proportion of unemployed got work by pounding of rice.

The agriculturists, Dr. Kumarappa proceeded, did not know how to use the best of what they had A large number of materials in the form of manure went as wastage which by a little effort could be made use of with profit.—United Press.

CHAMPION EATER OF CHINA

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

Mr. Kao Wen-po, a retired 50-year-old Chinese army officer, regularly eats every day:—10 pounds of pork, 3 pounds of beef and 16 large bowls of rice.

Mr. Kao, a native of Kwangtung, has five wives and five children.

He took pride in relating to Reuter, how on one occasion he ate 160 meat-buns in addition to a portion of noodles sufficient for eight people.

A six-course dinner is a child's play to Mr. Kao.

The only thing that prevents him eating even more, he says, is "fear of high blood pressure".—Reuter.

Servants Of India Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Founded in 1932, at a time of severe trade depression, the Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., has already shown signs of remarkable progress.

The report and Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1936, as compared with the working of the Company during the past years constitute a proud record of continued progress and prosperity. During the year under review, the Company transacted new business to the extent of over 19,20,000 representing an increase of about 20 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The commendable position that the Company holds is an eloquent testimony to the foresight and enterprise of its founders.

The management of the Company is in the hands of Dr. R. N. Eery, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., and Mr. D N. Joshi, who have thorough working and successful experience of many years in the various departments of Life Assurance Business, under the control of a strong Board of Directors including widely known persons as Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, R. B. Hony, Capt. Chowdhuri Lalchand, R. B. Thakur Chain Singh, and many other commercial magnates, under whose guidance it is sure to occupy a conspicuous position in the field of Life Assurance in this country in the near future.

RURAL PROBLEM IN BENGAL

Congress Agrarian Committee Set Up

CALCUTTA, July 12

An emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to-day approved the questionnaire framed by the Agrarian Sub-Committee and appointed a small committee to tour round the province in connection with this enquiry.

The Commitee further expressed sympathy with the object of the recent memorial to the Secretary of State for India for revision of the Communal Award although it had no faith in the British Government agreeing to modify its deliberately planned Communal Award, save under the pressure of public opinion.

By yet another resolution the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee regretted the postponement, by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha, of a final decision regarding settlement with the Congress Nationalists on the issue of rejection of the Communal Award as being detrimental to the best interests of Congress work in his province, specially in connection with the ensuing election to Legislatures. — United Press.

A Ferozepore message says a woman in the city is reported to have given birth to triplets, who are all in a healthy state.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON

BOMBAY, July 11.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool and advanced further on general buying and trade buying. There was active foreign, domestic, trade and Wall Street buying on continued activity in Worth Street. Scarcity of contracts was a special feature. The market was again very bright and prices advanced 1½ dollars per bale on general buying. The impression is growing that the market is likely to advance until supplies are dislodged from Government holdings of loan cotton. The undertone of the market was strong. The market is under the influence of active speculation of Wall Street and crop development are keenly watched. Large business in cloth is increasing demand for raw cotton and the scarcity of spot cotton is hardening basis.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 12 points with October 12-58 and a decline of one point to 12.57, proved to be the lowest level for the day.

Later on there was active and impressive buying and prices registered a further rise of 21 points and October was quoted 12.78. The market closed at a rise of 29 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 37 points at 13.65c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also strong and closed at a rise of 29 to 28 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 13.44c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened firm at a rise of 8 points with October 6.73. There was short covering and trade as well as speculative buying. With bullish statistical outlook which met with occasional profit taking. Later prices advanced in sympathy with New York considerable buying contracts were scarce and the market closed firm at a rise of 17 to 16 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 6 points up at 7.58d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 12 points. At the close July was quoted 6.06, October 5.87 and January 5.82.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 15 to 5 points with Spot cotton unchanged at 10.14. Uppers futures advanced 12 to 13 points and Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.42d. per lb.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels declined 8 to 10 points but Ashmouni futures advanced 12 to 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-47 a.m.)	12.78+32
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	12.57+11
Liverpool October highest	6.83+18
Liverpool October lowest	6.70+05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Strength America. Good trade demand. Shortage of contracts. Trade calling Straddle buying. Bullish.

Liverpool: Advance owing to the good trade demand. There is a general desire to buy "futures". Weather reports are good. Our opinion is that the advance has been too rapid. Reaction due.

Liverpool: Crop accounts favourable but sentiment still very bullish on theory scares almost inevitable and sharp advance probable on any adverse crop developments.

New York: Good business in dry goods. Hedge selling against purchase of loan cotton and realising was well absorbed. General feeling here is bullish. Prefer buying October on any decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 11.

October	12.67
December	12.67
January	12.67
March	12.65
May	12.65
Middling Spot	13.59

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	13.33
October	12.62
December	12.60
Middling Spot	13.32

NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	7.21
August	7.06
September	6.91
October	6.80
November	6.70
December	6.67
January	6.65
February	6.64
March	6.64
April	6.63
May	6.62
June	6.59
Middling Spot	7.66

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

October	6.80
January	6.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	9.83
October	9.74
November	9.52
January	9.17
March	9.01
May	8.89
July	8.81
Middling Spot	10.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	6.09
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.24
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.39
COMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.05
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.20
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.35
BENGAL:	
Good	4.85
Fully Good	4.95
Fine	5.07

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 11

Following a further sharp rise of 29 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 230 for Broach A/M but the market opened quiet at Rs. 228 owing to larger bearish estimates of U. S. Wheat crop. There was scattered selling and the market was quiet with a limited business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened 1 point up. There was scattered realising in the local market and Broach A/M. delivery declined to Rs. 227/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July/Aug.	242 0 0
Broach April/May	228 0 0
Oomra July	219 8 0
Oomra Dec/Jan.	208 0 0
Bengal July	197 4 0
Bengal Dec/Jan.	166-4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 208	204	199	195	
Punjab	... 208	204	199	195	
Oomra No. 3	228	225	222	218	...
C P No. 1	238	235	232	228	...
C P No. 2	234	231	228	224	...
Broach No. 2	... 249	245	242	238	
Punjab-Ame	... 259	255	252	248	
Surat	... 284	280	277	273	
Rajpipla	... 281	277	274	270	
Navsari	... 290	286	283	279	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 11

Bengal Superfine	202/204
Bengal Fine	200/201
Bengal F G	196/198
C P 1 Fine	224/226
C P 2 Fine	222/223
Arvi Fine	222/223
Ellichpur Fine	221/222
Berar Fine	220/221
Khamgaon Fine	220/221
Mulkapur Fine	214/217
Khandesh Fine	205/207
Jalna/Sailu Fine	205/207
Burwah Sanavad	220/221
Mathia	192/197
Broach Fine	238/240
Dhollera	234/236
Punjab/American	240/245
Sindh-American	240/245
Cambodia	280/282
Compta	230/235
Westerns	220/230
Miraj	227/229
Jagadia Ankleshwar	270/272
Surat	274/276
Navsari	280/282
Kampala	358/363
Manza	340/345

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	20	302,286
Central India	623	280,625
Barsi and Nagar	...	172,223
Hyderabad Gaorani	50	40,345
Berar	107	339,281
Central Provinces	390	94,764
Total Oomras	1,190	1,229,504
Dholera	7,323	266,437
N W Provinces	121	62,667
Rajputana	516	107,980
Sind-Punjab	...	456,901
Broach	52	389,787
Coompta and Dharwar	711	92,111
Westerns Northerns	237	62,140
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	18,009
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,010
Egyptian and African	207	231,859
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	10,357	2,945,124

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 9th July

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	628	485,552
Japan and China	5,114	1,268,727
Coast Ports	...	37,261
Up-country by Rail	...	201,809
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	44,008
Total	5,742	2,038,357

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6/4-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6/4-1/2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 11

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/8
Banks selling T T	264 3/8
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling 1 T	571
Banks buying T T	581
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 10th instant	5.02 3/8
Japan/London 11th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 11th instant	7.34
Hongkong/London 11th instant	1/3 17/32
Shanghai/London 11th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 10th instant	76.03
London/Belgium 10th instant	29.71 1/2
London/Switzerland 10th instant	15.38 1/2
London/Berlin 10th instant	12.46
London/Stockholm 10th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 10th instant	5.02 7/16
London/Amsterdam 10th instant	7.38 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 9th instant	£6-19-1
Gold 10th instant	£6-19-0
Silver London Ready 9th instant	19 11/16
10th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward 9th instant	19 11/16
10th instant	19 13/16
Silver New York Ready 9th instant	45
10th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 9th instant	5/8 p.c.
10th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 9th instant	7/8 p.c.
10th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, July 11.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	5.02-11/16
Paris	76.01
Berlin	12.46
Madrid	36.69-1/2
Amsterdam	7.38-1/4
Brussels	29.70
Milan	63.65
Berne	15.37-1/4
Prague	121.00

SEEDS.

London, July 11.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. July-Aug. sellers £13-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont.), c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-2-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-15-0.

PRODUCE.

London, July 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 33/9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil, naked London, per cwt., July sellers 26/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 26/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), was closed.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 11

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19 and London Paris cross rate advanced 37 points to 76.03. Dollar Sterling cross rate was placed at 5.02 21/32. London silver market was steady with Spot 1/16d. up to 19 3/4 and forward gained 1/8d to 19 13/16d. Montreal market was steady at a rise of 10 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in both gold and silver.

GOLD—	
Ready	34 4 3
Shravan	34 4 6
Bhadarva	34 4 9
SILVER—	
Ready	48 14 0
Shravan delivery	48 15 0
Bhadarvr	49 1 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 10

July	45.00 +10
September	45.05 +10
December	45.35 +10

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 11.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-8.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 11

Bar gold valued at Rs. 1,42,37,421 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ending Saturday July 11. Nine consignments were sent by s.s. 'Rawalpindi' and one consignment by s.s. 'President Polk.' The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,76,17,45,648.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 11

London market	
Standard copper cash	£37 0 0
Standard copper 3 months	£37 5 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 5 0
New York	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 14 0
Tone: Very steady	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 11

The local market was steady with a moderate turnover. Bearish U. S. crop estimates failed to have any pronounced effect on prices. Argentine weather is favourable. The general feeling is bullish but chances are against any sustained improvement in the near future. Linseed was firm later on better inquiry.

LINSEED	
September	7 14 3
May	7 7 9
WHEAT	
September	4 10 6
January	4 14 3
May	4 12 6

Moolla Oil Co.

Rangoon, July 6

"Total production of crude oil from the Company's Minbu and Singu properties for the month of June was 29,183 barrels."

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 11

After a lapse of about 10 years, yesterday about 5000 tons of cotton seed were sold in London by Bombay firms. This news coupled with rise in raw cotton, pushed up prices in the local market from the level of Rs. 21 seen last week. To-day the market opened at Rs 23/14 and advanced to Rs. 24/7. Groundnut market opened at Rs. 49/2 and advanced to Rs. 49/7. Castorseed market was steady at Rs. 36/11.

Closing quotations were as under:—

Castorseed September	36 10 6
Castorseed May	35 14 0
Groundnut August	49 8 0
Groundnut February	39 0 0
Cottonseed September	23 11 6
Cottonseed January	22 8 0

U. S. Linseed Crop

The U. S. A. crop estimate is as under:—

9,500,000 bushels against last year's final production of 14,931,000 and 5,213,000 bushels in 1934.

U. S. Wheat Stocks

On July 1st, 43,800,000 bushels against 41,926,000 in 1935 and 60,323,000 in 1934.

U. S. Wheat Crop

The U. S. Bureau estimates:—

"Winter 512 million, spring 126 million bushels."

This report is construed bearish and it will induce selling.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair. Continued warm.

Central: Partly cloudy to cloudy, probably thundershowers.

Western: Generally fair. Continued warm.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 11

Java ready	13 6 6
July September shipment	3 14 6
October December shipment	3 14 0
Kesar ready	13 1 0
Sarava ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F 3.80

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 11

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/9
3 per cent 1951/54	103/8
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/7
4 per cent 1943	111
4 per cent 1960/70	115/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/11
5 per cent 1940/43	111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/9
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	110/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 11

The forward section remained closed to-day being settlement day.

In the Cash section there was scattered business and the tone was steady. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 19/3 and Reserve Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 139/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 10

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: October 159 January 127 at Cross Rate 5.02 21/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug. 242; Liverpool July 7.26 Rs. 74 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 230; Liverpool May 6.66 Rs. 69 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 230 New York May 12.75 Rs. 52 at Cross Rate 5.02 21/32.

Canada Wheat Crop

A cable received here states:—

Canadian Bureau less bullish than expected but considerable damage done since date of report. Immediate rains essential. U. S. string crop worst for years but winter around 500 millions. Consider March opened too low.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 10

September	2.84 +01
December	2.79 +01
January	2.58 —
May	2.59 +01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 10

July	1.09 1/2c.
September	1.09 3/8c.
December	1.10 1/4c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 10

July	79 3/8d.
October	78 5/8d.
December	78d.
March	75 1/2d.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending July 10 was Rs. 14,94,21,983.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 11

Wheat	7,545 cwts.
Linseed	6,354 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	47 cwts.
Gingellyseed	293 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,196 cwts.
Castorseed	2,174 cwts.
Rice	24,497 cwts.
Myrabollams	734 cwts.
Cottonseed	678 cwts.
Mowraseed	143 cwts.
Gram	134 cwts.
Joowar	1,215 cwts.
Barley	1,242 cwts.
Bajree	2,948 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,510 cwts.
Coal	4,603 tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 10-7-36	7074000	4370000
Receipts yesterday 10-7-36	6000	6000
Exports to date 10-7-36	6150000	4861000
Stock at Ports 10-7-36	1341000	1181000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-7-36	1347000	1161000
Stock at Liverpool 10-7-36	720000	635000
Visible Supply 10-7-36	3617000	3418000
Quantity in sight 10-7-36	12348000	8019000
Quantity out of sight 10-7-36	1183000	1919000

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Rising Note Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11.

The usual inflow of bank notes after the half year was insufficient to check the rising note circulation partly due to the expanding wage bill owing to increased employment and partly owing to holiday demand.

The Bank of England however has been keeping pace with this weekly record breaking event by continued large gold purchases.

Credit remains easy.

Wall Street opened firm and the sentiment was cheerful.—Reuter.

Cotton Outlook

Bombay, July 10

"The first bureau report of the season was published yesterday, and gave the estimated acreage under American cotton as 30,621,000 acres.

This figure was much lower than was expected, as the average of all the private estimates was 31,200,000, and in consequence had a very bullish effect on the market which closed 61 to 56 points higher in New York. The revised estimates of the area under cultivation on July 1st last year were 27,880,000 acres, of which 27,335,000 were finally picked, so this year's acreage represents an increase over last of approximately 10 per cent.

No official crop estimate was given with this report, but we think it is now safe to assume that production is not likely to exceed 11 1/2 million bales. Upto now we have been expecting a crop of at least 12 1/2 million bales, which would have given the world the same total supply of American cotton as it had last season, but it now looks as if this supply will be definitely less and that the figure will be only about 18,800,000 bales against 19,775,000 for the year just finishing, state Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.

The statistical position, when considered in conjunction with the excellent trade reports from America, and the fact that the Producers Pool has now practically liquidated all its holdings, makes us feel that still higher prices are justified for American cotton.

The local market has been quiet and without incident till last night when prices jumped in sympathy with New York and registered an advance of Rs. 10.

A certain amount of business has been done with Japan, but local Mills have been keeping out of the market as demand for their cloth has been negligible. It is to be hoped that the recent advance in cotton together with the excellent progress of the Monsoon in India will have some reflection in the price of cloth and the demand will broaden.

The Bull Clique have maintained the difference between the two Broach contracts at around Rs. 10. It is difficult to follow all their operations as they are buying tenderable cotton in the market and are reported to be reselling it at price well below the tenderable basis to Japanese exporters. As they are also believed to be heavily "short" of April May Broach in a rising market it is hard to understand how they hope to make any further profit in their venture."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 11.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review both in respect of Java as well as Indian Sugar. Java Ready Sugar Prices declined by about an anna per cwt, mainly due to limited demand. Forward prices were practically unchanged during the week. There was continued lack of buying interest due to pressure of sales of Indian sugars at reduced limits. Indian Sugar Prices also declined on the whole by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/7 and Rs. 13/6

June Rs. 3/15 and 3/15.

July Rs. 3/15 and Rs. 3/15

August/September Rs. 3/14/6 and Rs. 3/14/6.

October/December Rs. 3/14/6 and Rs. 3/14.

Deshi Sugars ready Rs. 12/2 to 13/2 and Rs. 12 to 13

Java Market was reported unchanged, 'Nivas' limits for W.C. India being F. 3.80.

Imports of Sugar:—Into British India during January to May 1936 estimated at 22,000 tons (15,000 Javas and 7,000 others) as against 68,000 and 71,000 tons during the same period of 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Stocks of Sugar in Java:—Stocks of Sugar in Java on 1st. June 1936 estimated at about 7,88,878 tons as compared with 14,19,437 tons on the same day of 1935.

Receipts of Indian Sugar in Bombay: Receipts of Indian Sugar in Bombay during the month of June 1936 estimated at about 54,400 bags as compared with 17854 and 1157 bags during the same month of 1935 and 1934 respectively. Total receipts during the first six months of 1936, estimated at about 4,61,843 bags as against 2,09,795 and 2,43,190 bags during the same period of 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 85,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 3/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Rs. 3/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 3/14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Britania Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/8 per cwt.

Russian Beet:—

Ready Rs 13/9 per cwt.

Deshi Sugars:—

Ready Rs. 12 to 13 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 3rd July 1936.

	£
(i) Demand Liabilities in India	125,40,36,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	99,14,66,000
(iii) Cash in India	
(a) Notes	5,37,84,000
(b) Rupees	55,71,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	21,91,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	30,01,46,000
(v) Advances in India	91,05,99,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	3,96,46,000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 11

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 10 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 0 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Power and Lt. Ord	del. 13.30
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	22 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	2 16 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 7 6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 18 0
Fanti Investment Trust Co	0 12 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	27 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	98 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 19 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	102 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 18 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 3 4
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	107 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb	95 0 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	14
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	42
Electric Bond Common	24
Consolidated Gas	48
Columbia Gas	21
United Light and Power	8
Int Tel and Tel	15
American Tel and Tel	169 1/4
Western Union Telg	86 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	66
New York Central	37 1/4
Pennsylvania R R	33
Great North Pfd	37
Northern Pacific Rly	26
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	61 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
General Motor	69 3/4
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	37
Westinghouse Airbrake	40
Int Cement	49
St Oil of N J	62
Atlantic Refining	30
Plymouth Oil	15
Socony	13 3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	146
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	39
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
American Smelting	78
North Amr Com	31
Southern Pacific	34

Market strong further rise possible. Estimated earnings of Bethelem Steel for 2nd quarter dol 1 to dol 1 1/4 per share. Carloadings up 150000 units. U. S. Steel crop shipped in June 886075 tons.

Total business: 2 1/4 million.

E. I. COTTON ASSN.

Marking Bales

The East India Cotton Association have issued the following notice to the effect that henceforth, those bales which are marked on any one of the 4 lashed sides of a bale with serial numbers thereon clearly decipherable can be considered as tenderable bales:

Rule 7. Every bale cotton pressed in a cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner:—

1. The Special Mark and the Serial Number shall be in English figures and letters shall be clearly decipherable.

2. If the Special Mark and the Serial Number are stencilled in ink, they shall be stencilled on the lashed side of the bale.

3. The stencilling of the Special Mark and the Serial Number on an end hessian or an unlashed side of a bale shall not be deemed to fulfil the requirements of this rule.

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, July 11

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9th July	4,885
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,954,764
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,370,919
Increase	583,745

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1936

Towards Brighter Bombay

INTERESTS OF POOR NOT CONSULTED

Mr. N. M. Joshi's Indictment Of Municipality

(By N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.)

Absence from Bombay for a considerable part of the year for the past decade makes me doubt my ability to make a useful contribution to the solution of civic problems of the City. But even though my stay here is short, some aspects of the municipal administration cause me such discomfort personally that I feel compelled to be interested in them. I am, therefore, very grateful to the "Bombay Chronicle" for opening its columns for suggestions for a Brighter Bombay. Owing to want of contact with the details of the City's administration and other problems which it deals I shall restrict myself to the expression of my views on certain aspects of general policy, that a City with one of the most beautiful natural situations in the world has been converted into what one may describe with a slight exaggeration as a veritable hell clearly proves want of policy and planning in its development. No amount of selfishness and callousness would have deliberately brought about this result. What, therefore, Bombay needs most is a sound policy and sound planning.

PRIMARY NEEDS

The primary needs which a City's administration has to satisfy first and foremost are those regarding general sanitation, provision of adequate and proper housing, sufficient and pure water, free air at home and outside, safe and comfortable roads to walk on and open spaces for rest and recreation The majorly of the population of the City consists of common people, the working classes who live in one room tenements and who have to depend on their legs to move about. The test of the sound policy of a municipal administration is the extent to which the common people receive those elementary services which a municipality is expected to render. Judging from the present conditions in the City very few people will dare to assert that the common people in the City are well served. The slums of Bombay will beat the slums of any other city in the world. It will be difficult to find and other city of Bombay's dimensions without a constant water supply. Very few of the roads in the City have proper footpaths. Very few of the City are blessed with public open spaces. Decent public conveniences are a rarity. If these conditions are to be changed we must consider how.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

The problem of housing the common people is a serious one. The fact that on the average four persons are occupying one room is positive proof of overcrowding. For the solution of the problem of the proper housing of the working classes the first necessity is to make building sites available in all parts of the City at cheap rates. Though the price of land has gone down in Bombay in recent years still it is high enough to prevent houses being built at economic rents. The common people have to pay to-day about 25 per cent of their income to secure a room. This is too high a proportion. It is true that building sites are available in suburbs. But the means of transportation are not cheap enough and land too is not cheap enough. Moreover it is wrong to segregate the common people from others and so new building sites must be made available for the common people in all parts of the City. At present housing of the working classes is one of the voluntary duties of the municipality which it has not adequately performed. The obligation of providing proper housing accomodation at reasonable rents must be made statutory upon the municipality. Building bye-laws must be revised making more liberal provision of light and air. There must also be statutory obligation upon the landlord for the provision of lighting the common passages and stairs for keeping the rooms properly white-washed. It is true that water is wasted in Bombay on account of the taps being kept open at night. But this is preventible. Provisions of lift must be made obligatory for buildings having more than three floors.

INTERESTS OF POOR NOT CONSULTED

Provisions of public amenities affects the comforts of the common people as much as housing Unfortunately, in Bombay the interests of the masses are not generally consulted in these matters. Broad roads are the arteries through which alone common people get their free supply of air. Moreover, some of the Bombay roads are not only too narrow and overcrowded but are dangerous especially due to motor car traffic. From the point of view of the common people not only is it necessary that the roads should be broad but large portions of these must be provided with wide foot-paths. The provision of footpaths has been shamefully neglected in Bombay. The common people are accused of want of traffic sense; but traffic sense cannot be developed without the provision of proper footpaths. This reform is urgent. The minimum width of a footpath must be statutorily fixed. If some roads are not broad enough for the provision of a footpath they should be closed for vehicular traffic or vehicular traffic should be allowed only one way. Moreover, it should be an obligatory duty of the municipality to keep the footpath free of all impediments. At present when a road is being repaired the debris is thrown on the footpath in order to keep the road clear for the vehicular traffic. The interests of the pedestrians must receive precedence over the interests of those who use vehicles! At least they must be regarded as equal.

NOT ENOUGH OPEN SPACES

Bombay is very inadequately supplied with public open spaces and those that exists are not properly distributed over different parts of the City. There are large open spaces in Fort and Colaba, but they can be used only by a small section of the population. Bombay is supplied with a large seaboard. One part of it is taken up by the docks, but even of the remaining part a very large portion is allowed to be in private hands. The whole of the seaboard not occupied by the docks should be made available for the public and a broad open space should be maintained all around with footpaths and gardens. The open spaces and footpaths at Choupatty and the new reclamation are not wide enough. The interests of the pedestrians and common people are sacrificed for those who drive in cars. Choupatty sands are turned into a nuisance with an abominable stench and kuchra of all kinds in the interests of traders. Some of the Bombay Corporators should be sent to Madras at public expense to see how well they have maintained their seabeach. Wider open spaces also on all the hills in the city should be made available for the use of the public.

Serious attention must also be urgently given to the provision of decent public lavatories which are a rarity in Bombay. Neglect in this matter is not only disgraceful but inhuman. There should be a statutory obligation upon the municipality for providing clean sets of lavatories with caretakers within a certain distance from each other.

THE REAL RATE-PAYERS

All the improvements cannot be effected in a day. It will take some time to wipe out all the accumulation of the sins of the long past. But what can be done immediately is a adoption of a sound policy. It must be recognised that the common people have a right to be able to live in comfort and safety and the municipality must direct its attention and activities mainly with this view. The real rate-payers of Bombay are not only those who pay directly. All citizens contribute directly or indirectly and the common people pay much more compared to their ability to pay. More money necessary for improvements should be found by suitable kinds of direct taxation which should fall upon people according to their ability to pay. and by making all unearned increments to go into public purse. With a firm grasp of these broad principles, sound policies regarding housing, roads, open spaces and provision of other amenities can be evolved.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

The second thing which should be undertaken is planning for the future. There should be two sets of plans—one long range plan of what Bombay should be after, say, fifty years and other plans should be of what can be done in the next five years and such subsequent periods so that the ultimate goal will be reached by stages. It is the duty of the municipality to think and carry out these plans. But if the municipality is too lethargic or too indifferent, a private organisation of citizens should undertake the work. After the plans are formulated elections should be fought on the basis of the adoption and carrying out of the plans. If we have enough public spirit the dream of Brighter Bombay will some day come true.—

Board Out For Retrenchment

Why Simla Railways' Conference Proved Abortive

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 11.

A situation pregnant with dangerous possibilities arises as a result of the abortive conference between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation which concluded yesterday. Leaders of the Federation, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Giri left Simla with the evident feelings of disappointment that despite two days deliberations, they could find no common meeting ground with the Board. The official attitude was presumably unyielding that as the only alternative, they propose to demand the Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act also a special meeting of the Convention next August.

The proceedings appear to have disclosed complete divergence of opinion on the twin success of staff retrenchments and new scales of pay which have agitated the railwaymen for a long time.

Labour leaders while they did not accept the necessity of retrenchment suggested several alternative schemes in order to avoid retrenchment but the Board could not agree even to such simple proposals as the establishment of an employment bureau, utilisation of surplus staff to implement the hours of employment regulations, voluntary retirement etc.

The Federation's contentions that new scales of pay were based on method and did not conform the living-wage standard seemed to have fared no better. As no agreement was possible on the main issues the leaders have definitely indicated that they could not agree to the proposed retrenchment in any degree.

Communication Restored

LAHORE, July 12.

The Divisional Superintendent N. W. Railway wires:—

With reference to my telegram yesterday, I have to inform that as no further slipslides occurred between Guler and Jawalamukhi road on the Kangra Valley Railway through communication has been restored at 7-30 hours date.—United Press.

Indian Airmen Given Rousing Reception

Sir Hormuzdiar On Importance Of Aviation

A grand public reception was arranged at the Opera House, on Sunday morning on behalf of the Parsi community in Bombay to honour the Indian Airmen Noshir Dalal, Keki Pochkhanawalla and Manmohan Singh who recently completed successfully the India-Cape Town flight and back amidst great adventure and in spite of many mishaps that befell them and their planes.

It may be recalled that two planes were damaged in the flight, of which one was presented to the airmen by the Indians in South Africa.

The Reception was arranged by the Indian Airmen Reception Committee, supported by the Young Men's Parsi Association and the Grant Road Parsi Association.

Sir Hormuzdiar Phiroze Hoshang Dastoor, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, presided on the occasion and the house was overcrowded.

Welcome-music was the first item of the programme.

Later Physical feats were exhibited by Professor T. H. Sarkari Fram Gorimar and others.

SOUVENIRS TO AIRMEN.

The Reception Committee then presented the airmen with Souvenirs in the shape of Globes on which the route of flight was marked—from India to Africa, with the replica of the plane they used perched over them.

Gold Medals were presented to the airmen by the Zoroastrian Physical Culture Association, to which the two Parsi airmen belonged Mr. Man Mohan Singh, not being present, the Souvenirs and medals were received on his behalf by airman A. C. Patel. All the souvenirs and Medals were given over by Sir Hormazdiar.

Major S. Bamji speaking on behalf of the Reception Committee congratulated the Indian Airmen on their successful flight. A sum of about Rs. 400 was collected from a few institutions and friends, to be presented to the airmen. They incurred an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 in the flight and it should be the duty of all to show their appreciation by contributing munificently to the fund. He appealed to all to do their duty and hoped that some of the Parsi Trusts would do what they could in the matter.

He deprecated the lack of proper spirit in certain influential quarters. The Bombay Flying Club did next to nothing in the matter! It was time the speaker said, that the importance of Aviation was realised by all.

THEIR FLIGHTS.

Sir Hormazdiar in congratulating the airmen said that they put India on the map of the world through their enterprise besides demonstrating the greatness of the Parsi Race.

He hoped that in view of the great future for Aviation more young men would take to it.

Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanawalla then spoke at length on their adventure flight and thanked all who helped them here and elsewhere, particularly those Indians in South-Africa who gave them practical help, sympathy and hospitality. They were accorded a universal welcome in South Africa.

PICTURE OF ADVENTURE.

After a profuse garlanding ceremony those present were treated to a film of the airmen in South Africa where they took a number of children to free solo flights. It was stated that the airmen visited several public Institutions and schools in S. Africa. Children were addressed by them and were asked to write essays on them.

Several short flights numbering into thousands were undertaken by them freely on all places without any distinction of colour. Other sights, aerial views and receptions to Indian air-men by one and all including Indians were picturized in the film. Other comic pictures were also shown before the function came to a close.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL'S SIND PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 11.

The Congress Committee chalked out a programme for Pundit Jawaharlal and other prominent Congress leaders arriving here at the end of the next week in connection with the States People's Conference. Pundit Jawaharlal will visit Hyderabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana spending a day or two at each place. He will also receive a welcome address by the Sukkur Municipality.

On his arrival at Karachi on the morning of the 18th a procession has been arranged in honour of the Congress President. The States People's Conference President and the Socialist Conference President.

Punditji during the day will have talk with States Peoples' workers and receive in company with Dr. Pattabhi a Civic Address at the Karachi Corporation.

In the evening after an address and public meeting, he attended the States Peoples' and Socialists Conferences. The next day, Pandit Jawaharlal will lunch with Journalists and have talks with Congress Members and address the States' Peoples' Conference and a public meeting. A Political dinner is also being organised by Hindu leaders, when the latter will discuss with the Pandit problems facing the new province.

The Pandit will leave for Hyderabad next day.

Jawahar To Visit Ferozepore

FEROZEPORE, July 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, is visiting Ferozepore at the end of this month. The visit will form part of his Punjab tour.

The Committee is holding a one-day conference which, it is understood, Pandit Jawaharlal will address. The Congress President will stay here for a day only. After leaving Ferozepore, he will visit Moga and Ludhiana.—United Press.

UNIVERSITY'S REAL AIM

"Students Must Imbibe Spirit Of Culture" Says Nizam's Minister

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), July 11.

An assembly of all faculties and students of the Osmania University met at the Address Hall today after the interval of three months' summer recess when Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, vice-Chancellor and Political Minister to the Nizam's Government will address.

At the outset the speaker observed that in spite of Urdu being the medium of instruction in the university, he liked to speak in English and said the aim of the University should not entirely be to produce a large number of graduates and Government service should not be the main object of the student population who emerge out successfully from the university colleges. However, he exhorted the students to imbibe the true spirit of culture and make the best use of opportunity provided by the University.

In conclusion the speaker paid glowing tribute to the work done by Dr. A. H. Mackenzie pro-vice-Chancellor and said he may not be able to return to India for a long time.

The opening ceremony of Madrasatul-Banat Koath, Bihar, (Muslim Girls School Koath) was performed by Mr. Nazmul Hoda S.D.O.

NAZI WARNING TO GERMAN GIRLS

Marriage With People Of Iraq, Iran And Egypt Banned

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Foreign Minister of Germany has by a recent declaration announced that the Government of Germany, according to the Nuremburg Acts, consider that people of Iran, Iraq, and Egypt are not from the original Aryan races.

As a result the German girls will hereafter not negotiate marriages with people of these three nations.

Great resentment is felt among the Egyptians as a result of this declaration and the press and the public alike are strongly criticising this strange policy.

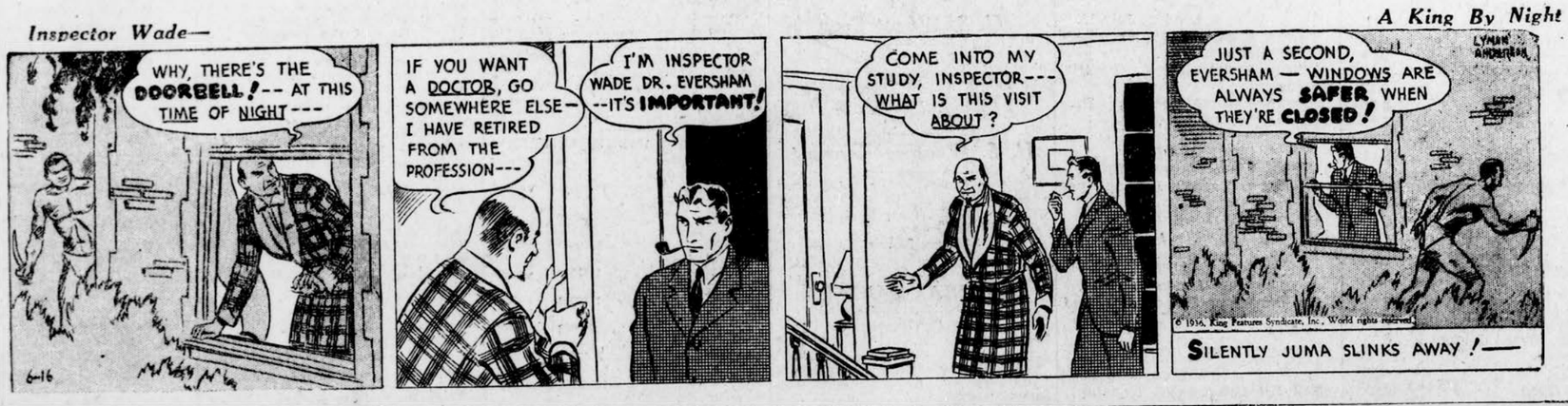
The Government of Egypt have given instructions to their ambassador in Berlin to inform the German Foreign Minister that this discriminative declaration has met with the greatest disapproval of the Egyptians and say that the great powers like Great Britain, France and America have not made such declarations. The Egyptians hold that such acts were never framed by any other nation in the world.

The Foreign Minister replying to the Egyptian Ambassador said that the Egyptians will be held an exception from the operations of the Acts.

But the people of Iraq have not kept silent. They are reported to be raising a regular protest against and disapproval of the Act which is unprecedented in the history of the world.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night


Inspector Wade—
WHY, THERE'S THE DOORBELL!-- AT THIS TIME OF NIGHT---
IF YOU WANT A DOCTOR, GO SOMEWHERE ELSE— I HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION---
I'M INSPECTOR WADE DR. EVERSHAM --IT'S IMPORTANT!
COME INTO MY STUDY, INSPECTOR--- WHAT IS THIS VISIT ABOUT?
JUST A SECOND, EVERSHAM — WINDOWS ARE ALWAYS SAFER WHEN THEY'RE CLOSED!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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SILENTLY JUMA SLINKS AWAY!—
6-16

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